THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 106. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Grand Rally of the New York Democracy at the Cooper Institute--Speeches by Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. Dan. Voorhees, of Indiana, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and Others.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democracy of this city had their last grand rally, previous to the election, at the Cooper Institute last evening. It is needless to say that the hall was crowded, and the throng outside was immense. A somewhat novel feature for a Democratic meeting was the presence of ladies, of whom there was a good sprinkling in the audience.

The hall was largely decorated with Stars and Stripes, and a single inscription--"Connecticut, California, and Pennsylvania look to New York to head the column"--adorned the rear of the stage. Besides the speakers whose names are mentioned below, a large number of Democratic politicians and notabilities of the minor sort occupied seats upon the platform.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mayor Hoffman, who nominated Mr. James T. Brady as Chairman. The nomination was received with cheers, and unanimously indorsed.

MR. BRADY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Brady thanked the audience for the distinguished honor done him in the choice of a presiding officer, and said that he wished them to understand at the outset that no one was responsible for what he should say but himself. This enthusiastic meeting secured two things necessary to the restoration of our country--success in the State of New York and a change in the National Administration. He was aware of the danger of attempting the role of a prophet, but had become fully convinced during the last six months that justice could never be done to the men of the South who had white skins as long as the present party was in power. When the Rebel armies surrendered, a great duty and responsibility devolved upon the party that held the sword and purse. How did they meet it? Was the best man in the party counselled magnanimity--Henry Ward Beecher. (Hisses.) You may hiss, but it was a noble sentiment--he said that the place for every State was in the Union. What did the Republican party do? They substituted fury for fraternal feeling; aggression for statesmanship. And what had been the result? A disordered condition of the country, social, political, financial, executive, and judicial. The people had become tired of this thing and they demanded a change--a change that it cost nothing to the American people; that in no way as something left of the Constitution which their fathers framed. The Republican party had thrust aside the great men--and none greater ever lived--who made our Constitution; and had substituted in their places the "miserable dirty dog Sumner and the superannuated fool Stevens." (Applause.) Surely the American people should never again trust the party which had done this. We must have a change, he said in conclusion; we demand it, we will have it; and to show you that I am right I refer you to the morning newspapers of Wednesday next. (Prolonged applause.)

MR. VOORHEES' SPEECH.

Mr. Voorhees said that he did not discuss the question of reconstruction in a local, but in a national sense. What had been gained to the country by peace within the past two and a half years? The promise of restored liberty had not been fulfilled by the Republican party. What Lee, Johnston, and their followers had failed to achieve had been accomplished by Thaddeus Stevens and his followers. The Southern States were considered by them out of the Union. Why was not Virginia a State in the Union now? Because the demagogues kept her out. Those States during the war were taxed as if they were States of the Union. The pledges of the radical Congress had been broken and considered as naught. By the result of this doctrine we had five military districts, unknown to the Constitution, in the Southern States. The right of habeas corpus lay dead, and gloom and desolation covered one section of our land. We could not escape the impending evil. Military despotism could not exist at the South without casting a blight over the whole land. We had, with folded arms, witnessed pillar after pillar of the great temple built to bleed. What was there to protect the Empire State herself from assault if the present Congress here kept in power? By the act of reconstruction 600,000 negroes were enfranchised, and nearly 1,000,000 of white men were deprived of suffrage. We could not afford thus to let our country be "dragged to the depths of perdition." What was by this act of Congress, too, that ten States of the Union had been given over to negro rule. These negroes now had the power to send fifty representatives to the Lower House of Congress and twenty members to the Senate, and no power could intervene to wrest that privilege from them. The West India Islands told the future of the South. He would appeal to the people of the North to prevent such a state of affairs. In the canvass of next year let New York do her duty and all would be well. The only department of the country that had stood unshaken by the great tide of disunion was the Executive. He trusted the people would never desert Andrew Johnson in these hours of his trial. Mr. Voorhees closed his speech by urging the people of the North to extend to the South the hand of charity, clemency, and amnesty. (Applause.)

MR. COX'S SPEECH.

He congratulated his hearers that the Democratic barometer was rising. (Applause.) The people of America, in their political pilgrimage, were about coming back again into the shadow of the old Democracy. (Applause.) He could also congratulate the Republican party and their friends, the colored population. (Laughter.) For they had contributed largely to the result that was about to ensue, and they, both black and white, would be amply benefitted therebv. Ralph Waldo Emerson had said this summer at Cambride that there was great hope in mis rifles. And why? Because minorities had the right and duty of free criticism, and were unhammelled and uncorrupted by the vultures that follow in the train of power. During the wake of the Republicans were in the habit of talking a good deal about Providential dispensations. He would like to know what they thought of the recent elections, viewed in a Providential aspect. (Laughter.) It was his opinion that God, for some wise purpose, was now shaking them over hell. (Sensation.) He didn't know but He would drop them in. (Great laughter and applause.) If he had them in hand he certainly would. (Laughter.) Whether God would do it or not depended, first, on the sincerity of their repentance, and, second, on the strength of their breeches. (Great laughter and long-continued applause.) He could only say, if either of them were shoddy, "good-bye." (Renewed applause.) His impression was that Providence would suspend them there a while, in order that they might learn to draw their inspirations not from hate, revenge, and all uncharitableness, but from above, from whence cometh peace, good-will, and charity. But when the Democrats got power they would not do by the Republicans as they were done by--mobbed and imprisoned for opinion's sake--but would extend the same charity and forgiveness to them that they had tried to extend to their erring brethren of the South. The speaker then took up the late elections, and gave his explanation of their meaning. The Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio he claimed, was fairly elected by legal and constitutional votes. But, he said, the Republican judges of election let all sorts of people vote--quadroons, octoroons, mushrooms, and what not. (Laughter.) In Pennsylvania the Democracy had selected a judge who had decided that greenbacks were not legal-tender, but who held that the old hard money currency of the country was the currency of Democracy, and the currency of God. (Slight applause.) The grand result of these elections was that the people had expressed their determination to put their foot upon the reconstruction policy of Congress. He would call their attention for a moment to the practical result of that policy. Suppose the negroes did vote in all the ten States for a Constitutional Convention--what then? It would have to be submitted to the people, and it might be rejected. But suppose the new Constitutions were adopted. Where would they have to be sent? To Andrew Johnson. Had his hearers ever heard of Andy Johnson? ("We have," and applause.) What would he do? He would send these Constitutions to Congress, or he could keep them in his pocket, just as he pleased. Suppose he didn't send them? What were the Republicans going to do about it? Impeach him says one. Not yet. (Laughter.) But, suppose he did send them in? Sumner, with his radical abstractions, might say they were not republican--the word white might be in some one of them. They then would have to commence again and do their work all over again. But suppose the Southern States were restored according to the radical programme, what had the people got? Nothing but a Hell-ish-go, with its eternal war of races. Out of a million Southern white votes, half a million were disfranchised by the Republican policy, while 700,000 negroes were enfranchised. We would have a black dominion from the Potomac to the Rio Grande But, say the Republicans, we must give political power to the blacks because they were loyal and fought for their country, while the whites were disloyal. No, they didn't--a large majority of them stayed at home and raised food for the whites who fought against the North. He could only say, if the people of this country were ready for black dominion, let them go on, and they would get enough of it. (Great applause.)

The last speaker of the evening was the Hon. Montgomery Blair.

MR. BLAIR'S SPEECH.

Mr Blair said the radical caucus that had taken possession of the Rump Congress had accumulated power and wealth until scarcely one of them was without office or a contract. But the canons had recently received a check in the late elections, Mr. Stevens had said he rejoiced that the elections had gone as they had, because in the future the Republicans would be stimulated to greater exertion. The speaker then detailed the fraudulent manner, as he styled it, in which the Republicans secured the powers of government. He next touched upon the question of reconstruction, and ended his speech with a general laudation of the Democratic party.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONFERENCE.

Address by Bishop Odenheimer.

Notwithstanding the number of meetings and other entertainments advertised for last evening, a large audience assembled at Grace Church, to listen to an address by Bishop Odenheimer, on the proceedings of the recent Conference of Bishops, at Lambeth Palace, England. After appropriate religious services, which were participated in by several ministers, the Bishop announced, as the foundation of his remarks, the words of the Psalmist David:--"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." It was with these attractive words that he greeted his hearers. It was from there, two months ago, that he took leave of his people and asked their prayers for him in his journey across the ocean. Now he had come back safe, and he desired to thank them for this cordial reception. Two months did not seem long, but in that time he had listened to words of fraternal love from Bishops of England, Scotland, Ireland, Asia, Africa, etc. He never expected to witness such a gathering of eminent men. They had come from all quarters of the earth at the solicitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he paid a fine tribute as a kind-hearted and noble man. They first invoked God's blessing on their undertaking. The Conference was called that good might be done. It was not competent to make declarations, but it was calculated to bind us together in peace and charity. It had stirred bishops in every part of the world to show their faith in the Church; that they were one in spirituality, notwithstanding there might be diversity of opinion. The Conference was composed of men of great learning and standing, and yet meekness of wisdom characterized them all. There were lordly men there--men whose names are mixed up with the politics of England--but they were men of God notwithstanding; they were true hearted. He mentioned the names of several of the bishops who attracted special attention, and said he could not say too much in praise of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, and made the opening address, which was very fine.

The place of meeting--Lambeth Palace--is full of rich and varied associations. It dates back to the twelfth century. The hall in which they met was formerly the armory of the Palace. Its walls are now adorned with portraits of various bishops. But the chief place of interest was the chapel. Here Bishop White was consecrated; here also were consecrated the three bishops who laid the foundation of Episcopacy in the United States. The influence that these three bishops had exerted for the good of the Church in this country was alluded to in glowing terms. The beneficial stream that had gone out from that chapel had indeed swollen into a majestic river. Feeling allusion was made to the character of Archbishop Parker, whose body rested in the chapel. After resting there for awhile, both the body and that of the Protestant Church had been rooted out. But the times have changed, and since the Reformation the body of the Archbishop had been brought back. He exhorted his hearers to pray for the perpetuity of the Church, for if the heresy of anti-Christ should ever overrun England again, both the Church and the body of the Archbishop will be cast out.

The results accomplished by the Conference were referred to in high terms. It did not do what some thought it would do--consider disputed dogmas. It is not do what it did not intend to do. It was called for the purpose of drawing brethren together in fraternal friendship, so that all might be one; where all sat as equals, notwithstanding the difference of station or learning. It unanimously adopted the pastoral letter which declares what it has done. He regarded it as the most important gathering of ecclesiastics since the days of the Reformation. Christian peace and unity had been promoted. The Conference closed with the eucharist, and the members took their departure from the table of the Lord.

The Bishop spoke for nearly an hour with great animation, and closed by some kind words of exhortation to his hearers, hoping that they would cherish peace, good will, and fraternal charity, in order that the prayer of our Master may be fulfilled, that "you all may be one." If we do not always approve of the method by which union is to be attained, let us love one another.--*Newark Com. Advertiser*, 31st ult.

OBITUARY.

Lawrence Goodhue Bigelow.

L. Goodhue Bigelow, a prominent citizen of Burlington, Vt., died of dropsy of the heart on the 19th ult. Wendell Phillips says of him:--"Mr. Bigelow was a man of generous culture and devotedly interested in all social and reform questions. With the literature of these subjects he kept himself thoroughly conversant, and few men contributed more, in conversation, to a full discussion of them. No test of patriotism ever found him wanting. No duty to unpopular opinions was ever too hard for his sturdy fidelity to conscience and his convictions. His single-hearted, instinctive loyalty to truth made him clear sighted in every emergency, and gave him a judgment which it was always safe to follow. He was one of the two whole-souled men who made their way over the New York hills on that December morning to be present at the funeral of John Brown. A day spent under that roof made us more intimately acquainted with him than months of ordinary intercourse. Every year since has increased our sincere respect, ripening it into the warmest regard. We well remember, in our last conversation, his cordial joy that he had been permitted to see so much of the triumph of the principles he loved, and his assured faith in the future."

Seth P. Norton.

Seth P. Norton, the agent and business manager of the Collins Company, died on the 28th ult. at Collinsville, Conn., aged forty-four. He had but a short time previous to his death insured his life for $12,000, for the benefit of his wife. The deceased represented the town of Canton in the Legislature last year, and at the time of his death was Probate Judge of the county. His funeral took place yesterday.

The Rev. George W. Bridge.

The Rev. George W. Bridge, formerly a member of the Oneida M. E. Conference, and afterwards of the Providence Conference, died at Edgartown, R. I., on the 27th ult.

Mrs. Elizabeth Heard.

This lady, long known in Truro (England) and its vicinity as a bookseller, printer, and publisher, died a few weeks ago, at her residence in Truro. She had carried on her business in Boscawen street for sixty years. She was for many years the successful publisher of the West Briton and Cornwall *Advertiser*,

Colonel N. W. Daniels.

The liberal party of Louisiana has recently lost one of their strongest supporters and coworkers. Colonel Daniels incurred the ill-will of General Banks in 1862, when he took sides with the colored officers of his regiment, and was obliged to retire from the service. His wife was Cora Hatch, well known in the literary world of Spiritualism, etc., as a talented lecturer. Colonel Daniels died at the age of 32.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Call for a Convention to Consider the Political Situation--Opposition to Negro Suffrage and the Acts of Congress.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 31.--The following circular has been extensively circulated throughout the various districts in this State, addressed to the most prominent citizens:--

SIR:--We respectfully invite you to co-operate with the Committee in securing the attendance of delegates to a meeting to be held in this city on Wednesday at 6 P. M., the 6th of November, to take into consideration the object named.

To this end you are earnestly requested to send the ablest representative men in your district, say from five to ten in number, who you are assured will act harmoniously in behalf of the interests of the white citizens of South Carolina. A correspondence with influential public men at the North has satisfied us that a Convention held here for the purpose of expressing the will of our intelligent and respectable people will be of incalculable benefit to the State, and the call, therefore, has been advisedly issued. The chief business to be done by the Convention will be to issue an address to the people of the State and country expressive of our opposition to the policy which gives the negro the control of the ballot box and jury box; to memorialize Congress to reconsider the reconstruction bills, and remove the existing obstacles to a full, free, and harmonious expression of the intelligent public opinion of the people of the State; to adopt such measures as will influence our citizens to oppose in a proper and lawful matter all schemes which are calculated to result in negro domination and the utter destruction of the best interests of the State.

JAMES G. GIBBES,
WILLIAM WALLACE,
SAMUEL W. MELTON,
For the Committee.

Favorable answers have been received from almost every district, and full representation is expected.

THE INDIANS.

Charge of the Cheyennes Into the Commissioners' Camp--They are Warmly Received, a Treaty is Made, and Arms and Ammunition Presented to Them.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Oct. 31.--The peace commission reached Fort Harker this morning. Two thousand Cheyennes arrived at Medicine Lodge creek on Sunday, including six hundred warriors. They approached in five bands, formed in line of battle, and charged across the creek, yelling and firing their pistols. The Commissioners met them at the creek and shook hands with the chiefs.

On Monday a treaty of peace was agreed upon and a reservation granted them. The reservation is bounded east by the Arkansas river, south and west by the Semerone, and north by Kansas, and contains about nine thousand square miles. The Government gives them $30,000 annually and a suit of clothing for each person in the tribe, and builds houses for an agent, farmer, miller, physician, blacksmith, etc.

The Indians agree to keep the peace and not molest railroads.

Roman Nose and Medicine Arrow, two head chiefs, were not present. A large quantity of presents was given them, including arms and ammunition. This concludes the treaties with Southern Indians.

The Commissioners next visit North Platte and Laramie.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The Official Footings--Hayes Received the Largest and Thurman the Smallest Vote of all the Candidates.

The following are the official footings of the vote for Ohio State officers at the election of October 8, 1867, as canvassed by the Governor, Attorney-General, and Secretary of State:--

Office.	*Dem.*	*Repub.*
Governor	240,622	243,605
Lieutenant-Governor	240,845	243,486
Auditor	240,840	243,461
Treasurer	240,862	243,518
Comptroller	240,814	243,419
Attorney-General	240,896	243,449
Board of Public Works	240,941	243,512
Supreme Judge	240,874	243,480

Hayes had the largest vote, Thurman the smallest vote, of all the candidates. The largest aggregate vote was on Board of Public Works--484,453; the smallest on the Treasurer, 484,120--a difference of 333 votes.

A Stern Parent Shoots His Daughter's Sweetheart.

On Wednesday evening quite a serious affair took place near Guttenberg, N. J., which came near proving fatal to one of the parties. It appears that a young German named Henry Otterson, residing in New York, has been paying attention to the daughter of a German residing near Guttenberg, named Brentze. Otterson has been repeatedly warned by the father of the girl not to visit his house, and had forbidden his daughter to have anything to do with the young man.

The two lovers, however, heeded not the threats of the old gentleman, and on Wednesday night Otterson stole quietly into the house, where he remained for some time. Mr. Brentze, however, discovered the two and caught Otterson by the collar and threw him out of doors. He then drew a pistol and fired one shot, the ball taking effect in Otterson's left side. The latter cried, "I am shot," and fell on the sidewalk. Brentze, becoming alarmed, had the wounded man picked up and conveyed into the house, when a physician was sent for, who pronounced Otterson in a critical condition. The ball was extracted, and at last accounts he was somewhat improved. Every effort has been made to keep the matter quiet, as it is understood that Otterson has declined to make any charge, in hopes of recovery.--*N. Y. Herald.*

The Tower of London.

The English papers attribute to the Secretary of State for War the intention of removing at least a part of the military stores in the Tower to a more convenient depot. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* hopes that the Secretary will remain of the same mind until the work is thoroughly done, and adds:--

"I trust that the whole of the barrack furniture and utensils will be included in the collection thus to be removed, and that the tower will for the future be reserved for the small arms alone.

"It is neither a convenient nor a suitable place for keeping the other bulky articles comprised in the term stores; it is approachable by water only at high tide, and is at a distance from any great railway goods terminus. In order to obtain space for the various stores which are stowed away in this old fortress, hideous excrescences, such as brick, iron, and wooden sheds, have been built against the walls, which hide and deface the recent restoration, and entirely destroy the character of the place.

"In addition to this drawback, the custodians, nervously anxious for the security of the public property entrusted to their charge, object, with reason, to allow strangers to wander unattended round the precincts, so that the intelligent visitor whose curiosity extends beyond the desire of inspecting horse armories and jewels is debarred from strolling over the ramparts or walking round the ditches of this ancient citadel."

The Tower has served as a palace, a prison, a menagerie, a fort, an arsenal, and a strong-box for the royal jewels, and is now to do additional duty as a furniture warehouse.

Business of the West.

Such is the growth of Illinois, that in a few years, by judicious taxation, it will be free from debt. In 1860, with the exception of a few bonds, the debt amounted to $10,277,161, and, in 1861, it was increased by the issue of bonds, principally for war purposes, to $12,574,171. It has been reduced by subsequent payments until, on December 1, 1866, it amounted to $8,638,252. The principal source of revenue to the State apart from taxation is the Central Railroad, seven per cent. of the gross earnings of which are paid into the State Treasury, to be applied to the interest paying portion of the State debt. The amount received in 1865 was $468,489; do. in 1866, $427,076; total, $923,575.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Virginia is the first State in which a full vote of both races has been polled under the Reconstruction act. Although there is a considerable preponderance of white voters in the State, there seems to be no doubt that the call for a convention is sustained by a large majority, and that the convention will be radical in politics. So far this is a very acceptable result. But it is attended with some drawbacks which deserve attention, especially as they proceed from causes which may find a larger field of operation, and produce very serious results.

We have on several occasions alluded to the dangerous effects which might be produced among the freedmen of the South by the current talk about confiscation, and the suggestions of politicians that the negro might properly use his ballot as a means of personal advantage. It is evident that our warnings were only too much needed, and our fears too well founded. The fear, once common at the North, that the votes of the negroes would be controlled by their masters, has been entirely dispelled.

The fear, common among a different class, that the negroes would use their power brutally, long since passed away. But while it is clear both that the negroes will vote in a mass for a Republican ticket, and that they will be in the main a law-abiding class, it is also plain that they are in danger of falling into the hands of demagogues who will use them without scruple for purposes which will finally prove disastrous to the race.

Mr. Hunnicutt, of Richmond, is the foremost example of this class. Originally, no doubt, a well-meaning man, zealous for liberty and loyalty, he has been perverted by the prospect of power which his great influence among the colored people opened to him, and embittered by the hatred of his white neighbors. His public language has sometimes had an affectation of liberality, but it is manifest that his actions have all been governed by a narrow desire to keep the Republican party of the State under his own control. He has persuaded the colored people to distrust every white man outside his own little clique; and has urged them to a course of political action which has excluded every respectable white man from their alliance, although thousands were willing and even anxious to co-operate with them upon honorable terms.

The natural result of such bigotry was shown in the recent vote of Richmond, where there are hundreds of white Republicans fully as radical as Mr. Greeley or Senator Wilson, yet who were driven to support a conservative ticket; so that Mr. Hunnicutt and his associates received less than fifty white votes in the whole city. It is true that Mr. Hunnicutt secured his election, which was all that he cared about, but at the cost of consolidating the whole white race in opposition.

We rejoice to believe that this event, in view of the narrow escape which Mr. Hunnicutt had from entire defeat, will prove fatal to his higher aspirations. But there are more important interests at stake than the fortunes of a single demagogue. The Republican party puts its existence in peril by tolerating such a policy as has been adopted in Richmond. The national leaders of the party must find some means of liberalizing the party managers at the South, or the whole plan of reconstruction will fail, dragging the party to ruin with it.

We say it deliberately, no scheme of reconstruction can succeed with the white race at the South unanimously opposed to it. It can succeed though every Rebel, in States where all the whites are Rebels, oppose it. It can succeed against the will of nine-tenths of the whole white population of the South. But if it is so managed as to disgust the whole white race as a race, irrespective of birthplace, politics, associations, and interests, it must inevitably fail.

The reason is obvious. The white race immensely preponderates in the nation at large. Other things being equal the whites will sympathize with whites, rather than with men of another color. The staunchest abolitionist shares in this feeling. Now the Northern people, in their just indignation against a Rebellion, wicked in its origin, in its conduct, and in its end, and, perhaps, even more irritated by the bad faith with which the South sought to evade the terms to which it professed to accede, have fallen out of sympathy with the rebellious class, which includes nearly all the Southern whites.

The opposition of this class to the plan of reconstruction excites, therefore, little interest in the mind of a Northern man of Northern principles. The appeals of Mr. Hill and Mr. Johnson, though not without an element of reason in them, create no impression at the North. The rantings of the malignant Southern newspapers, when republished here at all, only strengthen the popular determination to support Congress.

But if every Northern white man moving South and every white Republican is driven by the intolerance of the colored men at the South, under the lead of a dozen selfish white leaders, to join himself with the opponents of the reconstructed Governments--if the negroes are misled into drawing a line by which, practically, white men are excluded because they are white, or even because they prefer the society of whites to blacks--no sensible man can doubt that the sympathies and votes of the North would speedily be transferred to the side of the white race, and that negro suffrage would be swept away without hesitation. Possibly the negroes would resist the decree. So much the worse for them. Their resistance would be vain to save them, but would certainly involve them in terrible calamities.

Now we speak in the interest of the Republican party, of equal suffrage, and of the colored people. We are their friends, and desire to show our friendship by faithful warnings while there is time to profit by them. It is a good season for plain speaking. Mr. Hunnicutt may possibly not be the selfish demagogue that we take him for. Perhaps it is only by an innocent blunder that he shut out Governor Pierpont and Franklin Stearns to make room on his ticket for James Morrissey. Perhaps it is a mere misapprehension of his patriotic purposes which has driven all the white Republicans of Richmond, and two-thirds of all in Virginia, into the bosom of the conservative party.

We may concede all this. But Mr. Hunnicutt's innocence has enough mischief in it to damn the purest and best party that ever existed. If he is really patriotic he will withdraw from a position in which he does so much harm. If he will not do this voluntarily, the managers of the Southern campaign owe it to their party and their country to enlighten his colored followers as to his recklessness and their danger. --*N. Y. Nation.*

The Recent Election for the Convention --Official Returns.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31.--A strong reaction has set in within the last two days in favor of General Schofield and the military. The official returns have been received to-night at headquarters. Total votes cast, 169,229; majority for the Convention, 45,455. The total number of white votes cast was 76,084. The total number of colored votes was 93,145.

ABOLITION OF THE SECRET POLICE SERVICE IN AUSTRIA.--Among the reforms which Baron Beust is zealously pushing forward, the dismissing of the secret police is not the least. Besides securing the inviolability of letters, he turns adrift an infamous crowd of informers, and saves the exchequer a yearly expenditure of one hundred thousand thalers.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Gilmer-Schofield Difficulty in Richmond.

Gilmer Appeals to President Johnson.

An Accident to a Tight-Rope Dancer in Baltimore.

Wholesale Picking of Pockets at a Quaker Meeting.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Gilmer with the President.

John H. Gilmer of Richmond, Va., who protested to General Schofield against the legality of the late election in Virginia, and was snubbed by Schofield, arrived here this morning, for the purpose of laying his complaint before the President.

The Retrenchment Committee.

The Retrenchment Committee in session at the Treasury Department adjourned last evening till the 13th instant.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Chapter of Accidents--Pickpockets at a Quaker Meeting--Political Matters, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.--The Hicksite yearly Quaker meeting is now in session here, and there is a full attendance. Several pickpockets, costumed in Quaker attire, got into the meeting, appearing very demure; but after the meeting adjourned, a number of the unsuspecting Friends found themselves minus their pocket-books and watches.

The radicals have another mass meeting to night, and are as active as though they expected success at the approaching election.

A workman named John Morrison, fell from the new Masonic Temple yesterday, and was killed.

J. McGraw, a tight-rope dancer, fell in the New American Theatre last night from the rope, and it is supposed was fatally injured.

Obituary.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 1.--Francis Peabody and Captain Jeremiah Page both died last night. The latter was President of the Salem Mechanics' Insurance Company.

New Hampshire Proclamation.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1.--Governor Harriman has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 28th, as a day of Thanksgiving.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.--The ship J. W. Borden, Captain Nicholls, from New York, with iron, capsized in a squall at Fall River, last evening and sunk. The crew got ashore, but Captain Nicholls is missing.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.--Stocks steady: Chicago and Rock Island 96½; Reading, 97¾; Canton, 43¾; Fort Wayne, 72½; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Cleveland and Pittsburg 83; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 78; New York Central, 112½; Illinois Central, 124; Cumberland preferred, 26; Missouri 6s, 84; Hudson River, 27; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 118½; do. 1864, 106¾; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, 106¾. Sterling Exchange, 109½; Money, 6 per cent Gold, 140¾.

Presentation to Chief Justice Chase.

The Republicans of Maryland have presented to Chief Justice Chase a copy of his recent decision, by which he abrogated the colored apprentice laws of that State, printed on satin and elegantly framed.--*N. Y. Times.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Nov. 1, 1867.

The Stock Market was exceedingly dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Government loans were firmly held. July '65, 5-20s sold at 107⅜, no change; 100½ was bid for 10-40s; 105⅞ for July 7-30s; 108⅜ for '62 5-20s, ex-coupons; and 106¼ for '65 5 20s. City loans were lower; the new issue sold at 101, a decline of ⅛; and old do. at 96, a decline of 1.

Railroad shares were inactive. Norristown sold at 64½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 51½, no change. 121 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 51½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 23 for Little Schuylkill; 48⅛ for Reading; 40 for Elmira preferred; 23½ for Catawissa preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 10¾ was bid for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 164, no change. 108 was bid for Seventh National; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Delaware Division sold at 52½, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 23 for preferred do.; 35¼ for Lehigh Navigation; and 11 for Susquehanna Canal.

The Money market is quoted rather easier, though the applications at bank are still in excess of the ability or disposition of the officers to accommodate. Call loans, with approved collateral, are reported at 7 per cent., and in exceptional cases at 6. Prime bills on the street are quoted at 8@9 per cent. discount.

--The Directors of the National Bank of the Republic have just declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

Quotations of Gold--10½ A. M., 140⅝; 11 A. M., 140⅞; 12 M., 141; 1 P. M., 140⅜, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

--Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, on the 25th October, addressed a circular to the Presidents of the railroads in that State, advising them of the amounts due on account of the January interest of the State debt incurred for their benefit, and the amount of arrears, and notifying them at the same time that if a prompt response is not made the State will proceed to take possession of the roads, under the law.

--The Chicago *Republican* of Monday night says:--

"The money market is still close and firm, and applicants for loans are more numerous than the bankers are able or willing to accommodate. The principal demand is from parties who are dealing in grain, but there is also considerable mercantile paper in the market, which is closely scrutinized. Speculative paper is at a heavy discount, and seeks the street for negotiation, parties paying as high as 2 per cent per month for money."

--The Boston *Post* says:--

"In the money market there are no great changes to note. There are but few symptoms of greater ease, though the pressure of first-class paper for discount is hardly as great as it was. Its place, however, is filled with that which is not so well known, and which, in some instances, stands excessive rates of interest in the open market. The banks are not, as a rule, disposed to touch anything with the merits of which they are not pretty well acquainted; and, as the demand for money on call is just now comparatively limited, several of the leading institutions report a gradual accumulation of idle currency, while others differently situated are unable to meet the wants of all regular customers known to be in good business standing. Bank discounts range all the way from 6⅛ to 8 per cent. on good double-name 4 months paper, with the exceptions at 9."

--The New York *Tribune* this morning says:--

"Money continues easy on call at 6@7 per cent. Commercial paper is without change; best passes at 7@9, and second grade at 10@12. There is some currency coming from the West, and the turn of the market is towards greater ease.

"Exchange is held firmly at the following quotations:--London, 60 days, 109¼@109½; sight, 109¾@110; Paris, long, 5·16¼@5·15¼; do. short, 5·13@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·17½@5·16¼; Swiss, 5·17½ 5·16¼; Hamburg, 37¼@36; Amsterdam, 40¼@41; Frankfort, 40¼@40⅝; Bremen, 78¼@78⅝; Berlin, 71¼@72.

"The business of the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:--Receipts for Customs, $319,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $41.000; total receipts, $5,486,349·37; total payments, $9,341,686·77; balance, $109,871,864·69."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5300 City 6s, New	101	2 sh U S Amsc	93
$6000 do. New	101	400 sh Ocean Oil	3⅜
$200 do. New	101	200 do.	3⅜
$1500 do. New	101	100 sh Big Mountain	2¾
$1000 do. O. 6s	96	100 do.	2¾
$4300 do. O. R.	96	46 sh Norrist'n R	64¾
$5000 5-20s '65, Jy. cp. c	107¾	20 sh Leh V R	51¾
$5000 do '65 Jy. cp. c	107¾	20 do	51¾
$500 do '65 Jy. cp.	107¾	57 do	51¾
40 sh Del Div.	55⅝	60 do	51¾

--Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112⅛; do. 1862, 108¼@108½; do., 1864, 105¾; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100¾@100⅞; do. 7·30s, June, 105¼@105⅜; do., July, 105¼@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119⅜; do. December, 1864, 118⅞@119⅛; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117⅜; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115⅜@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 115⅛@115¼. Gold, 140⅛@141. Silver, 135@136¼.

--Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:--U. S. 6s, 1881, 112@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1864, 105¼@105⅜; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107⅜@107⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 100¾@100⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105⅜; 3d series, 105¼@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118⅛; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116⅛; September, 1865, 115⅜; October, 1865, 115¼. Gold, 140¼@140⅜.

--Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; old 5-20s, 108¼@108½; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105⅜; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do., July, 107⅜@107¼; do., 1867, 107½@107⅝; 10-40s, 100¾@100⅞; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105⅜; do., July, 105¼@105⅜. Gold, 140¼@140⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.--The Flour Market is excessively dull, and prices are weak and in favor of buyers. The demand for shipment and home consumption is limited, and only a few hundred barrels disposed of at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $10@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; $10@11·50 for Northwestern do.; and $13@14·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8·55@9 25. 400 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

There is no improvemeat to notice in the Wheat Market, and prices are barely maintained; sales of red at $2·40@2·55. Rye is steady at $1·50 for prime Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and lower; sales of yellow at $1·40, and 10,000 bushels Western mixed on secret terms. Oats are dull, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@70c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds--Cloverseed is lower; sales of 100 bushels at $7·75. Timothy ranges from $2 to $2·25. Flaxseed sells at $2·50@2·55.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $54 ⅜ ton.

Whisky--Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 1.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....50 | 11 A. M.....58 | 2 P. M.....62

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, from Providence.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque John Mathues, Loughlin, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 15th ult.

Barque Irma Cummings, for Remedios and Philadelphia, at Havana 26th ult.

Barque Wm. H. Junkins, Lewand, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Romaine, Card, for Old Harbor and Philadelphia, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 30th ult.

Brig C. Matthews, Cox, hence for Salem, at New York yesterday.

Brig Angela, Brown, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 29

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Rome and the Papacy—Revolution or Diplomacy.

From the N. Y. Times.

We would all like to see Rome the capital of Italy—firstly, because it would be an extension of civil liberty, and, secondly, because it would give that unity to the new kingdom without which it must continue to have a precarious existence. We leave out the religious aspect of the matter, because we really fail to see that it would necessarily have any very tremendous effect upon the interests of the Catholic faith. There are two or three extreme views, or points of view, on this part of the business. There are Protestants who imagine that the taking of Rome from the Pope would shatter the entire Catholic system, and that it would be the beginning of the destruction of the "Man of Sin" foretold in revelation. On the other extreme there are Ultramontane Catholics who entertain views that really amount to very much the same thing. They believe that the destruction of the temporal power would not only be a blow at the authority and independence of the Head of the Church, but that it would be an undermining of the Church itself. In fact, with them the doctrine of the temporal power partakes of the nature of a fundamental *religious* dogma, and if it be invalidated or overthrown the entire fabric of faith is shaken. There is, however, another party in the Catholic Church, embracing a number of liberal prelates and priests, and all the liberal lay adherents of Catholicity, who look on the temporal power as something necessary neither to the Pope nor the Church, and who would very willingly see his Holiness existing, not as sovereign of Rome, but simply as spiritual pontiff of the Catholic world. They deny that a form of faith which they claim to have existed long before the Bishops of Rome were sovereigns of Rome, would be adversely affected if the sovereign were again reduced to his primitive condition of bishop. They deny that the sway which the great moving ideas of Catholicity have over the minds of hundreds of millions of the human race, would be destroyed or even weakened by an incident of such trivial import as that of depriving the Pope of the government of a city and a few circumjacent leagues of land.

On the whole, the latter view seems far the most philosophic and veritable—most in consonance with human nature, the laws of thought and faith, and the analogies of history. Were the other view tenable, we should anticipate a decadence of Catholicity far speedier than we are now able to have any idea of. For, looking at the situation of affairs in Europe, especially at the kingdom of Italy and its relations, we confess that, though the present revolutionary outbursts may fail, we cannot see that the temporal power has any chance of continuing to exist for any great length of time—unless, indeed, Heaven interfere by working such a miracle in its behalf as the Pope has recently been expecting.

The failure of the Garibaldi attempt will not long postpone the solution of this Roman question which is ultimately inevitable. We now hear of a Conference that is to be held between the Governments of France and Italy for its settlement. The proposition was originally made by Napoleon, and we have no doubt that, for very sufficient reasons, he will be more than willing to have other powers than those mentioned participate in the Conference. Austria is unquestionably entitled to a place in it; and when the project was first mooted, Bismark claimed that the voice of Prussia should be heard, by right of her position as a semi-Catholic power. Neither Russia nor England will put forth any claims of Catholicity, but we can very easily forecast the nature of the decision that will be rendered by the four great powers named, under their present circumstances and relations. It is to be feared that Austria—ay, even old Catholic Austria—would not, with a Government which has abolished the Concordat, and which has the Lutheran and Liberal Buest at its head, give any very determined support to the temporal claims of his Holiness. The course that would be taken by Italy and Prussia we know. Napoleon, to get credit and support from the priestly influence, would doubtless make a pretense of sustaining it, while at the same time he could easily show to his Catholic supporters that, in reluctantly assenting to certain changes, he only accepted what was inevitable, and had even then saved them something. When the Conference convenes, it will settle, *en permanence*, the temporal power of the Pope. And we shall have to wait till then for its settlement.

Victor Emanuel.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Whatever may be the result of the impending collision between Garibaldi and the heroism of Young Italy on the one side, and Napoleon and the flunkeyism of Old Italy on the other, it seems inevitable that Victor Emanuel, having forfeited the confidence and respect of both sides, must be ground to powder as between the upper and nether millstone. To have taken sides vigorously with either party might have shattered his power, but it would not have so completely destroyed his character and consequence. He evidently had the ambition to desire that Garibaldi should present the Eternal City to Italy as its capital, or he would by seasonable and sincere vigor have prevented Garibaldi's movements. He was willing to equivocate, and pray "good Lord" to Napoleon and "good Devil" to Garibaldi, so long as equivocation involved only cowardice. He fain would wound, but feared to strike the blow. Holding his crown by the permission of two opposing elements, Young Italy on the one side and France on the other, he ventured to drift into a disgraceful crisis, by acting in concert with neither, and alienating the confidence of both. Had he been a statesman he would have allowed no rupture with Garibaldi without entering into thorough alliance with Napoleon, or if he broke faith with Napoleon, would have first secured the aid and support of Prussia. As it is, while Garibaldi vindicates his greatness as a revolutionist, and Napoleon avails himself of the dilemma to assume a still more controlling position, Victor Emanuel melts in the fiery ordeal like an image of wax. He can never again win the homage or admiration of the Italian people.

Virginia.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The falsehood that none but negroes voted the radical ticket at the late election in Virginia is dissipated by the returns. Of the registered voters there is, in the entire State, a white majority of about 20,000. The "conservatives," or ex-Rebels, called upon every man to vote *against* a Convention, and so prevent the framing of a loyal State government under the Reconstruction acts of Congress; yet the Convention is carried by 104,289 votes *for* to 59,180 *against* it—a magnificent majority of 45,109 for loyalty and Congress. Of the whites, 13,000 voted *for* the Convention, while some 30,000 whites failed to vote at all. Why not?

Because the spirit of aristocratic domination and proscription was so fierce that the poor and dependent durst not brave it. Had these stay-at-homes been "conservatives," or ex-Rebels, they would have pleased their proud and powerful neighbors by going to the polls and voting "No Convention;" but they could not vote as they thought best without bearing execration and hostility as "white niggers," so they compromised by staying away. They count with us, not against us. Virginia, with every Rebel enfranchised, and a fair, unbiased election, is heartily, largely Republican.

The Reassembling of Congress—The Preliminary Skirmishings.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The autumnal stagnation of Washington is beginning to be disturbed by incoming members of Congress looking up their winter quarters, and by flitting committees and sub-committees of investigation. The two Houses, fully organized, will reassemble on the 21st of November. The session will doubtless be one of the highest interest touching the great questions which will come up for discussion, and of the gravest importance in its legislative measures.

From present indications the radicals will open the session in a deliberate movement against President Johnson, and they will leave no stone unturned to effect his dislodgment from the White House. The initial reconstruction elections of Louisiana, Alabama, and Virginia show that, under negro supremacy, if pushed rapidly through, the whole ten outside Rebel States may be brought back into Congress, with radical delegations in both Houses, and with the certainty of radical electoral colleges in the coming Presidential election. But Andrew Johnson stands in the way. A desperate effort will, therefore, be made to remove or suspend him. The Philadelphia *Morning Post* (a new Chase radical organ) says:—"Take all that remains of slavery, all that is left of the Rebellion, and we find it summed up and embodied in Andrew Johnson. He is the point of attack. He is the great enemy of the republic, and it is idle to dream of reconstruction while he remains in office. If experience has any value, if danger inspires any courage, Congress will not be in session three days before articles of impeachment are laid before the Senate, and the first step taken to vindicate the national honor and secure the safety of the republic."

Within the first week, therefore, of the coming session we may expect a bill from Mr. Stevens providing for the suspension of the President on being arraigned for trial; and we may expect a report from the Judiciary Committee of the House, embodying his manifold sins and transgressions, winding up with a resolution to present him to the Senate for trial on all these charges and specifications of "high crimes and misdemeanors." But Mr. Stevens has said that a two-thirds vote for Mr. Johnson's removal cannot be obtained in the Senate, and Mr. Stevens ought to know. It is safe to assume that if two-thirds cannot be mustered for the regular remedy of removal, two-thirds cannot be found in the Senate for the doubtful expedient of suspension. So we are inclined to regard this apparent fiery dragon of impeachment as only a hideous scarecrow of rags and straw swinging about in the wind.

But upon this question and upon the main issue of reconstruction itself the radical leaders and the conservatives of Congress, and the administration, and the outside politicians, on all sides, are now only skirmishing against each other. They are all awaiting the issue of the New York November election. It is claimed that the Maine election and the California election were controlled by side issues or personal quarrels in the Republican camp; that the Ohio election was not a fair test of the Republican strength on reconstruction; that the Pennsylvania election amounts to nothing; but it is admitted by the Republicans everywhere that this radical Fortieth Congress, and its radical negro supremacy schemes, are fairly before the people of New York for their judgment.

Congress and the administration, accordingly, are awaiting the verdict of our November State election. As goes the Empire State so goes the Presidency. Both sides are fighting under this idea. A decisive majority against the Republican State ticket will be accepted at Washington as a warning to the radical managers to halt in their mad career, and the warning will be respected. On the other hand, a Republican majority in New York, however small, will be accepted as a verdict for Congress, and as a *carte blanche* to the radical leaders of the two Houses to go ahead. Then we may expect, by a vigorous application of the party screws, the removal of President Johnson, and, with "Old Ben Wade" installed in his place, a vigorous pushing forward of the negroes in the work of Southern reconstruction; so that before the end of this coming session we shall probably have the ten outside Southern States restored as radical negro States to Congress, under absolute negro control, and with ten, twenty, or thirty negro members in the House, and half a dozen or more in the Senate, as the practical beginning of the new era and the new dispensation of Southern negro supremacy. Thus reinstated on a negro basis, the ten reconstructed Rebel States will be in a position to cast their balance of power in the Presidential contest as Mr. Chase may order, and thus the radical Chase faction calculate upon winning the succession against all probable losses in the North.

Such are the contingencies dependent on this New York November election. One way or the other, the general result, for good or evil, will determine to a great extent the course of Congress, the shaping of parties, the candidates and the issues of the Presidential election, and the final form and settlement of Southern reconstruction, our financial policy, and our foreign relations.

The Question of Paying the National Debt in Greenbacks.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The question of paying the national debt in legal-tenders, together with other questions relative to the national finances, are looming up prominently before the public. But that of liquidating or reducing the debt with the greenback money of the country, before an effort be made to force specie payments, is most discussed. The press has begun to take it up earnestly, and many of the leading public men of different political parties discuss it freely. It has become second in prominence only to the reconstruction question, and were this latter disposed of, it would occupy the first place in the public mind. The policy of the radical Republicans, however, to Africanize the South and to give the semi-barbarous negroes the political power in that section, and a balance of power in the republic, is so revolting that any other question must remain secondary till that be settled. Still, as we said, it has become prominent, particularly throughout the West, and it had considerable influence in turning a large vote at the late elections in Ohio and other Western States against the dominant Republican party.

A very interesting phase of the discussion upon this proposition to pay the debt in greenbacks, and upon the other cognate subjects of the national banks, taxation, and revenue, is the position the press has taken. The radical organs of the East generally denounce the proposition, and are in favor of maintaining the iniquitous privileges of the national banks. They are, in fact, the organs of the bondholders and the national banks. Their policy is to favor capitalists at the expense of the industrious classes. They would not pay the debt till the bondholders could receive it all in gold—till the people would be compelled to pay from thirty to a hundred per cent. more than they ever received and more than strict justice requires. They must have the pound of flesh though the victim bleed to death. Conspicuously among these organs of the bondholders are the greater and lesser radical papers of this city. They endeavor to make it a party question, and ring the changes on all sorts of clap-trap expressions, as "repudiation," "national dishonor," and the like, for the purpose of damaging the Democrats. But this is only a specious dodge. It is not a party question, as parties have been divided heretofore. The organ of the Democrats in this city, though it has twisted about a good deal on the subject, holds in the main the same views as the radical papers hold. The Chicago *Tribune*, which is thoroughly radical in politics; General Butler, of whose radicalism no one can doubt, and numbers of other newspapers and prominent individuals of the Republican party, take pretty much the same view as Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, takes with regard to paying the national debt and to the national bank system. The Republicans of the West are with the Democrats of that section on this issue. No doubt parties will be formed on questions of national finance when the country shall become surfeited with radical negrophobia and reconstruction be accomplished; but then it will be the bondholders, the monopolists, the capitalists, and the national banks, as one party, against the mass of the industrious classes as the other party.

There will be, evidently, a great popular movement—a movement that is swelling immensely in the great West now—to pay the national debt, or a large portion of it, in Government lawful money. The people begin to see that unless this be done, and we come to specie payments with an enormous debt resting upon us, this debt, will remain like that of England, a vast and perpetual burden upon the nation. The people will not bear such a weight for all time to come, and they have sense enough to see that this would be the case if the currency be contracted, specie payments forced, and their incomes and the income of the Government reduced before a large portion of the debt be paid. While there is an abundance of money in circulation and the currency depreciated, and, consequently, while the Government receives a large income, is the time to liquidate the debt. To do this would not be repudiation, but in all probability would be the way to prevent that; for a people who have the making of Congress and the administration every two or four years are not likely to suffer themselves to be bowed down perpetually by an overwhelming debt. The bondholders and their agents are pursuing a suicidal policy by attempting to fasten this burden on the people.

No sensible person proposes, we suppose, to issue two thousand millions of Government money and pay off the debt at once with that. What is meant by paying in greenbacks is to keep as much of that currency afloat as the country can reasonably bear, and by no means to contract the present amount till all or a large portion of the debt be liquidated. That is the proposition, and that, we think, is what the country will come to. And what injustice would be done? Who would be injured? Nearly all of the bondholders would be paid more than they gave for the bonds. The country would continue to be prosperous with an abundant circulation, and the Government would have its coffers full. Why, one-fourth of the interest-bearing debt—which, after all, is really the only debt—could be paid off in a year. If the national bank currency were to be withdrawn and three hundred millions of greenbacks issued in its place, with which the Government could buy up and cancel three hundred millions of its bonds, the interest-bearing debt would be lessened that amount at once. Then, Mr. McCulloch has on hand and unemployed all the time gold and notes amounting in currency to about two hundred millions. The application of this, together with the three hundred millions of cancelled bonds, as proposed, would reduce the debt five hundred millions. This could all be done within a year or so. The Secretary of the Treasury does not need such a reserve; for with an easy currency and money market the revenue would always come in as fast as the drafts upon the Government, or faster. That, too, would be the shortest way to reach specie payments. With five hundred millions of the debt paid and the process of payment going on, we should soon return to a specie basis. But with the national bank notes in circulation, and with the ruinous financial policy of Mr. McCulloch and the bondholders, we shall be a long while coming to that. The true course is to pay the debt off as rapidly as possible in greenbacks, and with the means at our command, before we attempt to force specie payments. And this, if we mistake not the signs of the times, is what the people will demand.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 8m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

609 and 611 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

5 12]

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11 §

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

JAY. COOKE MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 9§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

11 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,

8 27 stuth3m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1855, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. 10 1 tip

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 8 26§

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices.

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Fine Quality, $12 00.

FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Fine Quality, $10 50.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.

FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9 00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

At very low prices.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17§rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER;

SHOPS: NO. 913 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur,

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.

JAMES REISKY.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $625.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. | No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doyles, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets,
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

GIRARD ROW.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

11§ PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings were held yesterday afternoon. The business done was this.

Select Branch.—President Spering was in the Chair.

A note was received inviting the Chamber to be present at the inauguration of President Allen, at Girard College, November 3.

Mr. King thought that this invitation was a singular proceeding in view of the present investigation into the reasons why President Major Smith was removed and Mr. Allen put in his place. Mr. King very warmly denounced the action of the Directors of the College, and declared that, until the existing investigation was terminated, this action on the part of those who were the creatures of Councils was marked by an unwarrantable degree of assurance. Mr. King objected formally to the reception of the invitation.

The Chair said that a paper was here from the legal counsel of Major Smith, which was duly read. It was a formal protest against the proposed removal of Major Smith, and a demand that no action shall be taken until the existing investigation has terminated.

Mr. Page made a very long address sustaining Major Smith, and bitterly denouncing the action of the Directors of Girard College.

Mr. Smith, Twenty-second ward, opposed Mr. Page in his argument, and reprobated the course of any man who condemns the conduct of a set of gentlemen who are every whit as honorable as he.

Mr. King moved to postpone the acceptance of the invitation until the next meeting.

Mr. Cattell (who had just entered) said that from what he had heared from Messrs. Page and King, he would have thought that the characters of a lot of thieves and cut-throats were under discussion instead of the action of a set of high-toned gentlemen. The speaker happened to be upon the committee to investigate the course of the Directors of Girard College in turning out Major Smith. While he had no desire to divulge anything occurring in the committee, he was free to say this, that if half what the Directors allege concerning Major Smith be true, they (the Directors) deserved to have been deposed from their positions months ago for permitting Major Smith to remain there.

Mr. Coleman said that his position was a peculiar one, he being a director of the College, though at the conclusion of the investigation he had resolved to relinquish his seat in the Board. As to the charges made by the Directors against Mr. Smith, great fault lay upon the Directors themselves, and upon their various committees. The charge that boys had been sent to the House of Refuge is magnified. But one boy had been so disposed of since the speaker had been in the Board, and he was a lad who had deliberately set fire to the dormitory in which he was lodged, and this removal was the result of conference with Mayor Henry and the Fire Marshal. As to all this flogging, the report of the President is made every month to the Board, and the chairman of the committee on the subject is one of the parties whose names are appended to the charges against Major Smith. Mr. Coleman did'nt even know Mr. Smith, excepting as he met him at the College. That the furniture is dilapidated is true, but only because of the refusal of Councils to make the necessary appropriation.

Mr. Stokley—Will the gentleman explain, then, why, in so impoverished a condition of their finances, the Directors raised the salary of Major Smith from $3500 to $3500?

Mr. Coleman held that in this matter he had no part.

Mr Smith urged—quoting law for it—that the Directors possessed the right to remove any one whatever in the employ of that Board. The speaker had no feeling in the matter other than to sustain the right, and the right of this body to depose any one in the College, from Prefect to President.

Mr. King moved that the invitation be referred to a committee.

Mr. Page seconded.

Mr. Stokley thought that the proposition could not be entertained.

The Chair thought that it could.

The vote on accepting the invitation was—ayes, 10; nays, 12. (In Common Council it was accepted by a vote of 31 to 12.)

Mr. Page offered a resolution instructing the Directors of Girard College to suspend all action as to the Presidency of Girard College.

The vote was 12 ayes to 10 nays, and by the same vote the Chamber refused to suspend the rules, and permit a third reading of the bill. It therefore fell.

A petition was received from brewers of the Twentieth ward, asking that Thirty-second street and Pennsylvania avenue may be repaved. It was referred.

The report of the Superintendent of City Railroad was received and ordered to be printed.

A batch of petitions for water and gas facilities, paving and grading, was referred.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Barlow instructing the Committee of Highways to notify property owners in Broad street, from Columbia avenue to Lehigh avenue, and on Ridge avenue, from Columbia to Montgomery, to cure and pave their footways. It was passed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Page, instructing the Controllers of Schools to present in detail a statement of the manner in which they have spent the million dollars school loan, and how much more they propose to ask to complete the buildings now in course of erection; also, the amount of money they are paying in the shape of rentals upon lots that they have taken up.

Mr. Hodgdon, Committee on Water, offered a resolution to lay pipe in Paul and other streets. It passed.

An ordinance appropriating $614 for payment of damages in the construction of a sewer was passed.

Mr. Ritchie offered a resolution authorizing the transfer of certain items of appropriation to the Committee on Schools.

Postponed for a week.

An ordinance to set apart a lot of ground on Andover lane, Twenty-first ward, for school purposes, passed.

A bill to inclose with iron railing the Eleventh ward school-house, by special appropriation, was passed. Also, a bill approving certain contracts for school buildings in the Fourteenth ward.

The bill to set apart Penn Square to public institutions came back from Common Council, with slight amendments, in which this Chamber concurred.

The resolution to widen the footways in Broad street, from Poplar to Coates, was passed.

Sundry highway bills from Common Council were now concurred in. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Chamber was called to order shortly after three o'clock. President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair.

Mr. John Bosler, Superintendent of City Railroad, the tracks on Broad and Market streets, submitted his annual report, which shows the travel over the road from October 1, 1866, to September 30, 1867, was:

Of eight wheeled cars, - - -	98,312
Of four wheeled cars, - - -	21,423
Total number of cars, - - -	119,735

The kind and number of cars passing over the road, were as follows:

Of eight wheeled cars with mdse.,			72,352
Do.	do.	do. coal,	16,340
Do.	do.	do. lumber,	4,510
Do.	do.	do. lime,	151
Do.	do.	do. pig iron,	709
Do.	do.	do. express,	4,238
Do.	do.	do. empty,	29
Total number eight wheeled cars,			98,312
Of four wheeled cars with mdse.,			3,608
Do.	do.	do. coal,	15,562
Do.	do.	do. lime,	1,612
Do.	do.	do. pig iron,	106
Do.	do.	do. empty,	454
Total number four wheeled cars,			21,423
Total number of cars, - - -			119,735

The total receipts of the department have been $16,893 63, and the expenses $8631 05.

The report was ordered to be added to the appendix.

A communication was received from the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia county prison, submitting a resolution passed by them requesting Councils to pass an ordinance giving them the charge of the removal of prisoners from stationhouses to the prison. Referred to the Committee on Police.

A communication was received from the attorneys of Major R. S. Smith, of Girard College, informing the Chamber that they had filed a bill in equity to prevent the Directors of the College from inaugurating Mr. Allen as President, on November 1, 1867. The communication was referred.

From the Directors of Girard College was received a communication inviting the members of Councils to be present on Friday at the inauguration of Mr. Allen as President of the College.

Mr. Hetzell moved to lay the resolution on the table. This was voted down—yeas 15, nays 25.

Mr. Hetzell then moved to indefinitely postpone the subject, but subsequently withdrew his motion and submitted another, to postpone for the present.

Mr. Harper said that the acceptance of the invitation was a committal on the part of Councils that the Directors had done right in removing Major R. S. Smith. He hoped the invitation would not be accepted. He thought it very bad taste in the Directors to forward the invitation when Councils were investigating the matter of removal.

Mr. Hetzell favored the postponement on the ground that it was not right to accept an invitation when a committee of Councils were investigating the action of the Directors of Girard College in removing Major Smith. The communication could as well be acted upon at a later day as now, and he thought it but just that the subject should be postponed until the committee reported the result of their investigation.

The debate was further continued, when the motion to postpone for the present fell.

The invitation was then accepted by a vote of 31 yeas to 15 nays.

The yeas were Armstrong, Bardsley, Calhoun, Cameron, Conrow, Eager, Evans, Franciscus, Hancock, Harrison, Henszey, Hill, Littleton, Mactague, F. Martin, J. C. Martin, Mershon, Myers, Ogden, Oram, Palmer, Ray, Shance, Simpson, Souder, Stockham, Stokes, Vankirk, Wagner, Willis, and Marcer.

Nays—Allison, Billington, Colehower, Dillon, Dreisbach, Gill, Harey, Harper, Herzell, Kennedy, W. D. Martin, O'Neill, Potter, Shoemaker and Tyson.

Mr. Calhoun offered an ordinance directing the Mayor to offer a reward of $200 for the arrest of the persons who entered the stable of Samuel Firth, at Ninth and Morris streets, on Monday night, and cut the throats of three horses that subsequently died. Referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Bardsley presented a resolution directing the Commissioner of Highways to inquire why a certain individual obstructed the highway at Clinton and Bringhurst streets. Referred.

Mr. Harper submitted a resolution requesting the Building Inspectors to report to Councils the number of frame houses erected in the city this year contrary to law. Referred.

Mr. Palmer submitted an ordinance appropriating $600 for repairs, painting, etc., to Common Council Chamber. Passed.

Mr. Heuzell offered a resolution inquiring of the Commissioner of City Property what disposition has been made of the rents of Spring Garden Hall, and what has been the total amount of rents received from that hall since its erection. Passed.

The bill from Select Council relative to the granting of Penn square for public purposes, which was under discussion at the adjournment on Thursday last, was called up, and a vote on the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill passed resulted—yeas 10, nays 31.

Mr. Potter submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of five from each Chamber, for the purpose of examining the method of transacting business, and the manner of expending moneys in each department of the city government, with a view to retrenchment and reform. Agreed to.

The Chair named on the committee from Common Council Messrs. Bardsley, Franciscus, Cameron, Potter and Gill.

Mr. Potter presented ordinances making the annual appropriations to the various departments. They were postponed for the present.

The same gentleman offered an ordinance making an appropriation of $300 to pay the claim of Dr. John J. Reese for making an analysis of the stomach of the child Richards, who died from the effects of poison. Passed.

Mr. Ray, chairman of the Highway Committee, reported the following:

Resolution for the paving of Susquehanna avenue, from Seventh to Franklin streets; Franklin street, from Susquehanna avenue to the south side of Diamond street; Walnut street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth; Thirty-sixth street, from Market street to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Thirty-seventh street, from Bridge to Aspen streets.

Resolution to grade Main street, from Shur's lane to Mechanic street, and Thirty-ninth street, from Market to Woodland streets.

Resolution to pave the footways on Edward street, from Pine to Adam streets.

Resolution to pave Philip, Ash and Letterly street.

Resolution for the paving of Ridge avenue, Jefferson and Hewson streets.

Resolution to open Diamond street.

Resolution for the widening of the footways on Broad street, from Poplar to Coates streets.

Resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Highways to lay the patent concrete pavement on Broad street, at the intersection of Passyunk road, and, also, on the south side of Market street, east of Eighth, between the curbstone and railroad track, for a distance of fifty feet.

The above were all agreed to.

An ordinance giving Mr. S. A. Fagan permission to erect an iron awning in front of his property, at Eighth and Lombard streets, was passed.

The Police Committee reported an ordinance to prohibit obstructions to the police and fire alarm telegraph, and the light of public lamps by trees, &c. Passed.

Mr. Hancock, Chairman of the Committee on Fire and Trusts, reported a resolution suspending the Globe and Independence Steam Engine Companies for two months, from September 19, 1867, for riotous conduct.

Seven o'clock having arrived, no action was taken on the resolution, and the Chamber was declared adjourned.

THE HOLLINGSWORTH SCHOOL-HOUSE.—The share of the Eighth ward in the million dollar loan for the school fund has been expended with a degree of credit that reflects lasting honor upon all who have been concerned in it. Its school directors have been chosen, irrespective of politics, from the best citizens of the ward. The Hollingsworth School-house, which is the creation of their intelligent liberality, is a model of its kind, and will prove an ornament to its aristocratic location, in Locust street, above Broad.

The time, let us hope, has gone by when our school-houses shall be, as they have too often been, ill ventilated, ill lighted and ill furnished. Mr. Sidney, the architect, has overlooked no improvement that modern science has yet pointed out. Its ceilings are lofty, its halls wide. Warmth and pure air and ample light are all provided.

That the citizens of the ward are proud of it is shown by an attendance last night of ladies and gentlemen that filled the main room to its utmost capacity. With the attractions of an opera, and a celebration at the Union League within a square's distance, the wealth and beauty and fashion of the Eighth ward were there abundantly represented. We observed among the assemblage Hon. Henry C. Carey, Prof. Riche, of the High School, and the Councilmen and School Directors of various parts of the city. President Shippen, of the Board of School Control, Mayor McMichael and Professor Stille made addresses on the occasion. The house was open all day for the visits of our citizens, and was pretty generally examined by everybody.

Mr. Colesberry called the assemblage to order, and Rev. Mr. Brooks offered prayer. Mr. Colesberry said:

On behalf of the Directors of the Eighth section, it is my privilege this evening to bid you welcome to this building. For some time past we have been anxiously awaiting its completion, and nothing remains to fill the measure of our satisfaction but your friendly approbation. The Directors of the Eighth section, and particularly the committees of the secondary and primary schools who will assemble in this building, are desirous of cultivating a social and friendly feeling with the parents of the children under our tuition, so that by the combined influences of the school-house and the fireside the youth of our ward may grow up useful, intelligent and virtuous citizens.

The subject of education has been a theme embracing in its exemplification some of the greatest minds of ancient and modern days, but it cannot be too frequently discussed, considering that upon its advancement depends the stability of our country and its institutions. As the church elevates the morals and establishes religion, so the school-house fits its votaries for the physical and intellectual duties of life, and as the church is the enemy of vice, so the school-house is the promoter of virtue, for it may be said, as a general rule, that the educated man or woman is ashamed to commit a mean or dishonorable action. Hence, as Webster has observed, "We trust to turn the current of feeling and opinion, as well as the mandates of the law and the censures of the church, against immorality and crime."

We do not profess in our public schools to give an extensive literary or classical education, but we do profess to instruct our pupils in all things necessary to place them in society as independent men and women. A man without education wears continually the badge of slavery, and one who depends upon what he hears for information is the dupe of the first and last deceiver. It is owing to the influences which are brought to bear upon the youthful minds in these rooms that a foundation is laid of those habits which prepare our pupils for the true and dignified duties of men and women. The importance of scholastic habits cannot be overestimated, particularly when we gratefully reflect that, owing to the love of books, or literary or scientific employment, the youth of our land may be protected from those frivolous, enticing, and, in some instances, vicious amusements, which are too often the popular order of our times.

My fellow citizens, the blessing of God must, indeed, rest upon learning, when applied to the education of men; and as that blessing has been asked upon this institution this evening, we recognize the truth of that magnificent aphorism of Shakspeare, that

"Knowledge is an angel's wing
That wafts our souls towards heaven."

Lord Bacon has observed that all great undertakings should be subjected first to Argus, with his one hundred eyes, and afterwards to Briareus, with a hundred hands. The system of public education as developed in our city has been for some time, and is at present, submitted to the Argus eyes of a jealous people, and whilst the Controllers and Directors, aided by the generosity of our city authorities, are striving to perfect its system, we trust that faithful supervision and skillful labor will fulfil the most sanguine expectations.

It is not my purpose to enlarge further upon these important truths; there are gentlemen present this evening whose knowledge and experience eminently fit them to exemplify the great advantages of our system of popular education. I ask only in conclusion your generous encouragement, and thanking you for the interest as manifested by your presence, I have the honor to introduce Prof. O. J. Stille, President of the Board of Directors of the Eighth Section, who made some appropriate remarks.

His Honor the Mayor being introduced, in a short speech said that he had consented to be present with feelings of pleasure, for he was glad to give official as well as personal approbation to the splendid work just completed. He applauded the idea of a just economy in the erection of school-houses, but not that of parsimony where liberality was needed.

After some capital singing by the young lady pupils, led by Professor Bower, Mr. Stille introduced President Shippen, of the Board of Control.

Mr. Shippen hoped for the power to arouse the people to the importance of the public school as the great reformer of the age. The cause of popular education is spreading over the whole earth's surface. Appeals for American experience, forms, statistics and practical results are sought for from all parts of the world.

Yet our own citizens show too little interest in the cause. The teachers and the directors feel the value of the citizens' approbation. The schools are the creatures of the citizens' creation, and should always be open to their visits and inspection.

The speaker aptly referred to the caste of former ages, when progress was unknown, and then pointed to the superior advancement of Greece in building her prosperity upon progress. In Solon's time the teacher gave rise to the law prohibiting the opening of schools before sunrise and after sunset. In Sparta each child was the child of the State, and as such educated. The speaker gave a history of schools in Philadelphia. The first was opened in Philadelphia in 1683, under the administration of William Penn, by one Enoch Flower, from England. His terms to learn English were four shillings, to read and write, 6 shillings, and ten pounds for teaching, board and lodging for a whole year. (Laughter.) The Friends, in 1698, established the second school. It was founded on a Sunday. The motto of the school was, "good instruction is better than riches." The next was the "Log College," in Bucks county, and it was the chief *alma mater* of the best scholars of that day.

Thence the speaker traced up the early history of our schools to the present day, and graphically treated of the difference between the days when Griscom's Academy, at the corner of Water and Vine streets, was advertised "as removed from the noise of the town" down to the present time.

The teachers are: Misses M. J. Hollis, M. Thompson, M. Johnson, M. Hughes, S. McCullagh, M. Tracy, R. Stratton, G. Lewis, R. Kane, M. Roche, N. Robinson, A. Hall, E. Kennedy, R. Loughridge and C. Allen.

GERMAN REFORMED TRINITY CHURCH.—On Monday evening last the members of the Mission Church and the teachers of the Sunday School took formal possession of the parsonage, No. 1433 N. Fifth street. An informal meeting was organized by calling on A. W. Myers, Esq., who acted as Chairman, when the pastor of the church, the Rev. D. Earnest Klopp, was presented by Oscar D. Painter, Esq., in behalf of the membership, with a free-will offering, consisting of a sum of money amounting to $125. To which Rev. Dr. Klopp responded in a feeling manner, and after singing the hymn commencing with the words, "How pleasant thus to dwell below, in fellowship of love," all present partook of a collation. This church is a branch of Rev. Dr. Bomberger's Church, of this city, and is now worshipping in the hall corner of Sixth and Girard avenue. The church was organized in April last. The church design building on a lot of ground which they have taken up at the corner of Seventh and Oxford streets, 90 by 100 feet.

GALE AT THE BREAKWATER.—The gale of Monday night was very severe at the Delaware Breakwater. The ship Crusader, from Philadelphia for New York, dragged her anchors and grounded on the bar opposite Lewes, but was hove off next morning without damage, and proceeded on her voyage. The schooner Gorham, from Philadelphia to Boston, dragged into the pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell, carrying away the Grinnell's bowsprit, foretopmast head, and mainmast by the deck; hull not injured; she left for Philadelphia for repairs, under foresail, the only sail she could set. The brig J. W. Woodruff, from Calais for Philadelphia, had mainboom broke, stern damaged, and boat stove; she remained at the Breakwater on Oct. 30th. A schooner, reported as the O. Burroughs, (probably the Owen Bearse, from this port for Boston), sprung a leak and sunk off the Breakwater, on Wednesday morning.

THE COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following table shows the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived at this port during the month of October, as compared with the same period in 1866:—

	1867.			1866.		
	For.	Coast.	Tot.	For.	Coast.	Tot.
Steamships	4	...	4	2	...	2
Ships	4	...	4	2	...	2
Barques	18	...	18	7	7	14
Brigs	17	21	38	16	42	58
Schooners	6	1045	1051	9	934	943
Sloops	...	908	908	...	807	807
Steamers	...	257	257	...	228	228
Barges	...	527	527	...	362	362
Boats	...	2756	2756	...	1561	1561
Total	49	5314	5363	36	3941	3977

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.—At the regular monthly meeting of the managers of this institution, held on the 30th ult., it was decided, in view of the numerous beneficial and charitable organizations which exist in this city, to offer them favorable facilities for the cure of the sick. It was resolved that any organization paying annually the sum of two hundred dollars shall be privileged to have one of their sick continually in the wards of the hospital during the year paid for, and for each additional sick member of the organization, one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

FATHER CANTWELL RETURNED.—Father Cantwell, of St. Philip's Church, Queen street, arrived in town yesterday from his recent trip across the ocean. His congregation assembled last evening in the basement of the church, and extended a hearty welcome to their pastor. Father Hopkins delivered a very neat speech of welcome, to which Father Cantwell replied in feeling terms. The reverend gentleman came to this country from Ireland on May 10, twenty-six years ago, and, strange to say, he reached Ireland on his recent visit on the same date.

A GRANT CLUB FORMED.—The Republican citizens of the Fifth Ward met last evening, at the hall of the Good Intent Hose Company, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a "Grant Club." Philip S. White, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. H. Deitz was appointed secretary. The following gentlemen were then elected as permanent officers:—President John W. Donelly; Treasurer, Alexander Thackura; Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Deitz. A number of Vice-Presidents were also elected.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF LIQUORS.—The liquor store of John Gallagher, at Fifteenth and Catharine streets, was broken into on Wednesday night, and robbed of twenty gallons of brandy, valued at $200, and four barrels of whisky, valued at $400.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 10 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 2m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For the benefit of Miss Caroline Richings, this evening, the popular opera of the *Daughter of the Regiment* will be performed. This opera is very popular, and as rendered by the Richings Troupe, is one of the most interesting in their extensive repertoire. Miss Richings will sing the celebrated "Rataplan," as usual, and the three or four other gems. The cast will embrace all of the favorites of the troupe. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon *Cinderella* will be given for the Matinee entertainment. Six fresh operas next week.

OUR CIRCUS.—We have at last a Circus worthy of our city, at Tenth and Callowhill. The new management have secured a first-rate company, and arrange each evening an entertainment to please the million. The horses are all in splendid condition, well trained, and ridden by daring and graceful equestrian artistes. Two clowns furnish the comicalities for the crowd, and the Arabian Brothers do the wonderful on the trapeze, bars, vaulting, and perche equipoise. Children are admitted for half price. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

THE WALNUT.—This evening, for the benefit of Mrs. W. Gomersal, the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* will be presented for the last time but one. It is brimful of fun and music. The elegant comedy of the *Soldier's Daughter* will conclude the performance. Miss Alice Gray will personate the "Widow Cheerly" in the latter.

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS takes her farewell benefit at the Arch to-night. *Nobody's Daughter* is the attraction. It can only be played one night more. On Monday evening Mrs. John Drew will appear in Miss Olive Logan's new American comedy of *Surf*, which will be produced with new scenery.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS appears as "Julia" in the *Hunchback*, at the Chesnut, to-night, for her benefit.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The usual excellent variety entertainment will be given at this establishment to-night.

THE FIRST CLASSICAL MATINEE of the American Conservatory of Music will be given at the New Horticultural Hall, to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock, as announced in our advertising columns, and will inaugurate a new era in our public amusements, by presenting to the people, as it were in a picture gallery, where sound take the place of color, the finest works of the great masters, which have descended to us as heir-looms from former generations, in company with such more modern compositions as are worthy of the association. Let us trust that this praiseworthy effort of the Directors of the Conservatory to elevate the taste of the people may be seconded by a liberal patronage on the part of our citizens.

THE GERMANIA present the following programme for their concert to-morrow morning at Musical Fund Hall:—

1. Overture, "La Gazzaladra," by request), G. Rossini
2. The Song of the 9th Regiment, A. Lortzing
3. Wanderlieder "Waltz," Prof. Gungle
4. Larghetto, from Sinfonie No. 2 (by request), Beethoven
5. Overture, "Euryanthe," C. M. v. Weber
6. Thema, with variations (1st time), P. Haensel
   Solo for violin, violoncello, basso, flute-oboe, clarionets, bassoon, horns.
7. Finale from the unfinished opera "Loreley" (1st time), Mendelssohn

MR. HABELMAN'S announcement in another column, relative to his new series of costume concerts, will be found interesting to all lovers of fine music.

MR. MARK HASSLER will give his first Monday afternoon concert at Concert Hall on the 11th inst. Everybody should patronize these matinees.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX at National Hall are still very popular. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

MACALLISTER, the great wizard, is coming. He is expected to drop (from the clouds) in upon us next week.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY give a splendid entertainment this evening at the "Family Resort."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES....6 30 | MOON RISES....9 03
SUN SETS....4 57 | HIGH WATER....3 03

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } (STHLY COMMITTEE.)

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Florida	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Oct. 22
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Oct. 23
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 23
Belgian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 26
Europe	Havre	New York	Oct. 26
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Arago	Havre	New York	Oct. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Union	New York	Southampton	Oct. 31
Atalanta	New York	London	Nov. 2
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 2
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 2
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 2
France	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 6
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Nov. 7
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 9
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Europe	New York	Havre	Nov. 16
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Arago	New York	Havre	Nov. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Oct. 31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Oct. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 1
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	Nov. 2
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Nov. 2
Corsica	New York	Nassau	Nov. 2
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 7
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Nov. 9
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Nov. 13
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Jos. Porter, Burroughs, Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr G. Kilborn, Stanley, Newburyport, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Maria Roxanna, Palmer, Boston, C. A. Heckher & Co.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, Georgetown, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Philadelphia, Fulta, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Zeyla, Crowell, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Eliza Frances, Henley, from Portland, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Co.
Schr Marion, Rice, 1 day from Newport, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. L. Beverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 5 days from Smyrna creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr G. Kilborn, Stanley, from Newburyport.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship L. B. Gilchrist, Watts, hence for New Orleans, was spoken 21st ult., lat. 35, lon. 72 30.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Barque Thomas, Rogers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult.
Brig Eolus, Forbes, hence for Leghorn, sailed from Gibraltar 7th ult.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 30th ult.
Schr J. A. Parsons, Slover, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington 29th ult.
Schr S. S. Lee, Milton, hence, at Galveston 22d ult.
Schr H. May, Franklin, from Huntington for Philadelphia, at New York 30th ult.
Schr Lochiel, Haskell, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Newport 29th ult.
Schrs S. B. Strong, for Gloucester; J. Truman, for New Bedford; and L. Rich, for Boston, all from Philadelphia, at New York 30 h ult.
Steamers Beverly, Pierce, and Millville, Reneau, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamtug America, Munday, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Orleans 30th ult.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Wm. Capes, Chase, hence for Portland, with coal, experienced a gale from the E.SE. on the 29th ult., off the Highlands in which she lost foresail, and received other damage. She arrived at New York 30th ult.

Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, hence for Boston, at New York 30th ult., 29th, off Shinnecock, encountered a heavy easterly gale which lasted 36 hours, in which carried away head of foremast, maintopmast, and stem, stove bulwarks, split sails, and sprung a leak; was driven to the Highlands, and almost into the breakers; was towed up to the city by the steamtug Adelia.

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmwsm

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
November 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [10 31 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
November 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 29 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 31 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
November 7, on four months' credit.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, embracing about 1250 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. 11 1 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
November 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
SPRUCE AND TWENTIETH, S. E. corner—Modern Residence.
ARCH STREET, No. 2136—Elegant Residence.
SEVENTH, No. 1541 (North)—Modern Dwelling.
ELEVENTH, No. 26 (North)—Modern Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH, No. 688 (North)—Modern Dwelling.
CHESNUT, Nos. 4 00, 4002, 4006, and 4008—Modern Residences.
CALLOWHILL, No. 2519—Tavern and Dwelling.
MADISON, No. 236—Genteel Dwelling.
CALLOWHILL, east of No. 2—Genteel Dwelling.
FAIRHILL, 48½ acres and Mill Property, Cobb's Creek.
GROUND RENT—$189 a year.
SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE, S. E. corner—Valuable Lot.
HUNTINGTON STREET, No. 108—Brick Dwelling.
DAUPHIN, Nos. 185, 187, 189, and 191—Four Dwellings.
JEFFERSON, east of Twenty-second street—Valuable Lot.
HACKLEY, east of Germantown road—Valuable Lot.
ELEVENTH, No. 26 (North)—Four-story Brick Dwelling.
SPRING GARDEN, No. 2116—Handsome Residence.
BROAD, No. 1311 (North)—Brown Stone Residence.
GROUND RENTS—$65 92, $60 31, $58 41, $38 41.
STOCKS, LOANS, PEW, ETC.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
100 shares Union Transportation Company.
100 shares Empire Transportation Company.
250 shares Union Canal Company (preferred stock).
$2000 Union Canal Interest Bonds, 6 per cent.
100 shares National Exchange Bank.
Pew No. 84, middle aisle, Tenth and Arch Street Church.
Catalogues now ready. [11 1 3t

EXTENSIVE SALE.
VERY SUPERIOR FURNITURE, LARGE AND FINE MANTEL MIRRORS, Handsome Velvet and Wilton Carpets, Fine Hair Mattresses, etc.
On Monday Morning,
November 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 South Third street, by catalogue, the entire furniture. [10 31 3t

STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning,
November 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1435 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the stock of elegant cabinet furniture manufactured by Messrs. A. Lederman & Co., expressly for their wareroom sales; made of the very best material, and finished in oil and varnish.
May be examined, with catalogues, two days previous to sale. [10 31 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Est

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

FRIDAY, NOVOMBER 1, 1867.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad.

SINCE the conclusion of the war America has made and is still making mighty strides in her onward progress. Not only is the advancement in ideas without precedent, but steps so rapid are being taken to develop the national resources that we have a guarantee that we have entered upon a new era. Prominent among those developments is the lavish expenditure of capital in opening new mines and in making available the vast treasures of the far West; but foremost of all is the energetic approach to completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. So long as the great breadth of our country rendered it impossible to have free communication within our own borders, and so long as the products of one section had to be shipped by sea for thousands of miles, in order that connection might be established with the other sections, so long was the growth and development of the great national resources of all sections checked. But the establishment of a through line of travel which will unite and bind together even those States which seem on different sides of the world, will cause an instantaneous influx of energy, and a rapid growth of wealth which has no precedent in the history of our country.

This consummation is rapidly being reached. According to the latest report of the Union Pacific Railroad, over one-third of the distance has been overcome, and for five hundred miles beyond Omaha the iron rails extend. The energy which has characterized its management, and the determination to advance with all speed consistent with stability, places the rank of the Union Pacific Railroad far ahead of all competitors. We are glad that at least one line is being prosecuted with a zeal which shows us that the great demands of the country are fully appreciated by its management.

The people cannot appreciate the magnitude of the task which they have undertaken. We are in the habit of talking of millions, but we do not realize what a million really is. What, then, is the surprise felt when we are told that that portion of the Union line already built has cost over $40,000,000, and that only one-third is completed! Surely the undertaking is a gigantic one. Yet it is as certain to be a most remunerative one as that there is a sun in the heavens. What is such an expenditure when compared with the assets? The assets clearly available are $2,000,000 in excess of the very highest estimates. Already, from the advance of that portion of the road completed, can we prophesy a rich harvest. Although none of the through trade can, of course, yet be reached, and the way trade alone is available, yet the figures which are shown prophesy what we have a right to expect.

EARNINGS.	
Passengers, Freight, Telegraph, and Mails	$723,755·54
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and Men	479,283·41
Total	$1,203,038·95
EXPENSES.	
Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, etc	$395,530,92
Net Earnings to balance	807,508·03
Total	$1,203,038·95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966·50. The account for the commercial business stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$723,755·54
Expenses for May, June, and July	237,966·50
Net profit	$485,789·04

There can be no possible question but that the road will pay, and that it will be speedily completed. The advantage, therefore, of an investment in the first mortgage bonds of the Company is one to which the attention of our people need but be called to carry conviction as to their great value as a means of permanent investment. In the first place, the mortgagees hold a first lien on the road, which is in itself sufficient to guarantee the safety of the investment. Then, again, the great increase in the value of the road, and consequently of its stock, is an assured fact. There can be no competition for years, so that an actual monopoly is secured for the road of all the trade across the plains, and of the extent of that trade no one can possibly form an idea. The through business and the way business will be limited only by the capacity of the freightage.

All that is necessary to make an immense revenue is the completion of the road, and many of the difficulties popularly supposed to exist are imaginary. There is an idea that great angles of elevation must be graded and vast ascents overcome. Such is not the case. Because the land is so enormously high is no reason why it infers a steep grade. On the contrary, the ascent is almost imperceptible, and affords no cause of delay. So in reference to many of the other supposed objections. They all disappear before the march of man, aided by capital and the appliances of science, and the day is near when all will be overcome.

Offering these advantages, then, as an investment, we do not wonder at the readiness with which the first mortgages are being absorbed. The mortgages bear 6 per cent. in gold, and are sold for 90 per cent. of their full value. They are being eagerly sought after, and as their great reliability and rich interest become known, they will be taken up by our capitalists and all our people, with that same energy with which our citizens always detect and engage in a really meritorious enterprise. We commend this great undertaking of the age to the attention of all citizens.

Projected Revenue Reforms.

THE Hon. David A. Wells, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, has recently returned to this country from an extended tour through Europe, whither he proceeded for the purpose of examining into the different revenue systems in operation there. On his arrival in the United States, Mr. Wells made a tour through the West, to investigate the practical workings of our own mongrel system in that section of the country. He is now in Washington, engaged in preparing for the consideration of Congress an elaborate report upon the result of his observations at home and abroad, in the course of which he will recommend such changes in our present system as will tend to relieve it of many of its most objectionable features. That Mr. Wells will succeed in finally disposing of the great financial problem of the country—how to meet the current expenses and maturing obligations of the Government, and at the same time impose upon the people the lightest burden of taxation consistent with our national requirements—can scarcely be deemed possible, as many of his previous schemes have met with strong opposition at the hands of some of our leading statesmen. The question will have to be settled by Congress, and it will undoubtedly prove one of the most vexatious that will come before that body during its approaching session. But the observations and recommendations of the Special Commissioner cannot fail to be of great service, and his forthcoming report is now awaited with an almost feverish anxiety.

From occasional addresses made by Mr Wells during his Western tour, and some foreshadowings of the leading points of his report, as given in our recent Washington despatches, we are led to believe that he will meet this great question in the true spirit, even if he does not succeed in presenting a solution which will satisfy both Congress and the nation. Our revenue system does not need a mere reformation—a complete and thorough revolution is the only remedy that will prove effective. In the first place, there should be a great simplification of the system of taxation. At present, we can scarcely point to an article which does not legitimately come under the merciless eye of the tax-gatherer, and this very multiplicity of taxable articles is one of the strongest possible incentives to fraud, on the part of tax-payers as well as tax-collectors. Of the latter there are now over twenty thousand, a force greater in point of numbers than the standing army of the nation for many years preceding the Rebellion. That this host of officials should prove honest and trustworthy to a man is not to be expected, especially when we consider that their appointment is almost invariably owing to political influences. The true and honest men of the nation could not be persuaded to accept of these petty positions under the present system, even if their claims would be listened to by those who hold the reins of power. No independent business man—and none but practical business men are qualified to discharge such trusts—will cast aside his private interests for the sake of holding office on the most precarious of tenures, that of proving able and willing to gratify all the wishes and accede to all the requirements of the political middlemen who stand between the appointer and the appointee. One grand result of a simplification of the tax list will be a corresponding decimation of the ranks of this great civic army—a result which will be hailed with positive joy by an overburdened people.

But a far more desirable result will be the more equal distribution of the burdens of taxation which will be possible under a different system. We will not at present discuss the advisability of abolishing or increasing the tax upon incomes, but confine our remarks to the duties levied upon the multitudinous articles of natural and mechanical production which now go so far towards swelling the list of taxables. All the necessaries of life should be entirely, or at least comparatively, relieved from taxation; while the deficiency in our national revenues which would result therefrom should be supplied by a corresponding increase in the duties imposed upon the mere luxuries of life. It is true that this change will result in a reduction of the share of the national burdens to be sustained by those whose limited means deny them the use of luxuries, while those who live upon the good things of the land will be compelled to make up the deficiency. But this policy is dictated by both common sense and expediency. A man whose annual income exceeds five thousand dollars is less oppressed by a tax of ten per cent. than is he whose resources fall below two thousand dollars by a tax of two per cent. Nor is there any inherent injustice in this apparent inequality, for the capital of the wealthy can be made available only through the wearisome toil of the poor; and no reasonable man will deny that capital should relieve labor of a portion of its burdens in return for this great service, which is never fully compensated for by the customary wages.

But the simplification of the tax list and the decimation of the army of tax-gatherers do not embrace the whole field of needed revenue reform. The present system of appointment is radically wrong, and so long as it is continued we may expect to see the Government made the victim of the mere tools of politicians.

When we were compelled, by the stern necessities of the war, to resort to indiscriminate taxation, it was, perhaps, impossible to devise any better system; but now that the war cloud has passed away, and we have before us the indubitable proofs of the failure of this system, Congress should not hesitate to adopt a sweeping and effective remedy. In Europe, where for centuries past it has been necessary to subject everything to taxation, in order to support gigantic standing armies in times of peace as well as of war, the experience of successive generations has developed a system of appointments which has now reached perfection; and it is but seldom that we hear of peculation or fraud on the part of revenue officials. In the selection of these officials politics are entirely ignored, regard being paid solely to their business qualifications and integrity of character. They hold their positions, moreover, for life or during good behavior, and have thus before them the strongest incentive to uprightness in their official dealings with the Government and the people. Feeling assured of an honorable competence so long as they shall remain faithful to their trust, they are enabled to perform their duties on strict business principles, and it is very rare, indeed, that they are tempted to step aside from this straightforward course of dealing. If such a system were adopted in this country, we have enough faith in the superiority of our republican institutions over all the despotisms of the Old World, to believe that it would be crowned with success. First let our tax list be reduced to the minimum, and make a corresponding reduction in the army of assessors and collectors; and then reorganize the whole revenue department on the basis of the civil service of Europe, and both Government and people will be gainers by this radical revolution. No man should receive an appointment who is not beyond reproach as to character, and, as a test of his business capacity, able to bear off the palm from all competitors at a thorough and impartial examination. If it be found impracticable to place the appointing power in the hands of the Executive Department, let it be entrusted to the Federal Courts, the judges of which, as a rule, are beyond the reach of political and personal influences. If we can repose any faith in Washington specials, a recommendation to this effect will be made by Mr. Wells in his report to Congress, and we hope that it will receive the favorable attention of that body.

The Educational Progress of Our City.

THE dedication, last night, of the first of a series of new school-houses in the course of erection in our city, marks the commencement of a reformation in our school system which presages great things for the future. The Hollingsworth School, of the Eighth Ward, is the first of a long line of noble structures which will soon grace Philadelphia, and afford us just cause for pride. When we see the public money expended in such a cause and in such a manner as has been done in the present case, we have no word of regret at the taxes, but much rather congratulate our citizens on the proper appropriation of their money. It is a curious subject to look back over the past of the schools of Philadelphia and compare them with the present. This task was so pleasantly and interestingly done by Edward Shippen, Esq., in his address last night, that the best we can do is to follow the thread of his narrative. It seems, from what he tells us, that the establishment of the first school was contemporaneous with the laying of the foundation of our city. So early as 1683 the Provincial Council directed Enoch Flower to undertake the task, and asked him for the schedule of prices, which he gave as four shillings for three months' tuition in reading; six shillings for reading and writing; eight shillings for reading, writing, and casting accounts; and for *one year's* board and tuition, including washing, £10. Fifty dollars for one year's board and tuition! Those indeed were halcyon days, and we might regret the present, were it not that we have a dark suspicion as to the quality of the diet and learning furnished by Mr. Flower. The common school system, as a charity school for the education of such only as could not afford to educate their children at their own expense, was first commenced in our State, we think, in 1805. Until 1818 it was extremely limited in its sphere of operations, and, in fact, was a failure in every respect. At that time the Legislature attempted a reform, and improved the theory of the system; but, by still leaving the objectionable clause in regard to poverty in, they prevented that general adoption of the plan which its merits and the needs of our people demanded. In 1832, however, the management of the system fell into different hands. The Board of Control then received an impetus by the addition of such men as Thomas G. Hollingsworth, Morton McMichael, George N. Justice, and Morris Dunlap. Through their energy and wisdom the stupid restriction to the poor was stricken out, and the present system commenced its operations. But until to-day it has been cramped and retarded in its sphere by the condition of its buildings. As Mr. Shippen and Professor Stillé both forcibly remarked, the old school-houses were "pest houses" of disease. Damp, badly ventilated, dark, and in every respect ill-conditioned, they have ruined the health of too many teachers and pupils for us to dare to contemplate. At last, however, a million of dollars has been appropriated for the erection of new houses in all the wards, and the splendid building on Locust street is the first fruit of that well-advised appropriation.

Under the new system of ventilation, handsome rooms, and well-appointed surroundings, we cannot but confidently anticipate a new impetus in the studies of the children, as every good citizen should take a deep interest in the progress of all educational improvements, recognizing in the universal diffusion of learning the great bulwark of our liberties, and the best promoter of the growth and increased riches of our nation. That State is great and happy exactly in the proportion of the intelligence of the people, and as the circle of knowledge ever grows larger, so does the happiness and wealth of the people expand. Everything, therefore, looking towards this great end, should receive our warmest approval, and be met by the most liberal advances on the part of the people. It is a duty which all good citizens owe to the State, to lend their countenance to all plans for educational advancement, and with the exhibition of public spirit evinced by the granting of this needed appropriation and its proper expenditure, we detect the commencement of a new era, bright in its prospect of wide diffusion of learning among the masses of the people.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SWAN pours out her sweetest song when dying. In like manner the fragrance of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" grows more exquisite as it becomes fainter. This is not the case with the ordinary extracts for the handkerchief. Their original scent soon lapses into a decidedly repulsive odor.—*New Haven Palladium.*

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

TO THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

A meeting will be held in the TOWN HALL, Germantown, on FRIDAY, November 1, 1867, at 7½ o'clock P. M., of those who favor the nomination of General U. S. Grant for President. This meeting is called in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting held on last Saturday evening, and is for the object of forming a Grant Club for the Ward. All who cordially endorse the movement now being inaugurated all over the land, to nominate this distinguished soldier as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the coming Presidential contest, are invited to attend.

JOSHUA T. OWEN,
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
JOSEPH T. FORD,
10 31 2t Committee on Town Meetings.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF HAHN'S FERRY OIL COMPANY will be held at 4 P. M., MONDAY, November 11, at No. 432 WALNUT Street.

The polls will be open from 4 to 9 P. M. for the election of Seven Directors. By order of

11 1f3t* PAUL P. KELLER, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

11 1 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second Story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1867. 11 1 17t*

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29, 1867.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, be declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable on and after November 11, 1867.

Resolved, That the Transfer books of the Company be closed from November first to eleventh, 1867.

10 30-11 1 4 7 9 EZRA LUKENS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 718 SANSOM Street.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Distillers and Rectifiers' Association of Philadelphia will pay the above reward for the detection and conviction of any person engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits in this city. By order of the President.

10 25 6t ISAAC M. KAHNWEILER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.—Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1867.—The Coupons due NOVEMBER 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

10 31 3t*

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIDENT of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office No. 424 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, October 21, 1867.

The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, Leavenworth Branch, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 10 22 10t No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

at fair prices.

Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6fmw

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.

Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,

No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,

And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 1uthfs

ADVERTISEMENTS

INTENDED FOR THE

WESTERN, SOUTHERN, AND EUROPEAN EDITION

OF THE

COMMERCIAL LIST

AND

PRICE CURRENT,

Must be Left at the Office,

No. 241 DOCK Street,

Before 5 P. M. on Friday,

TO SECURE PUBLICATION IN THE WHOLE EDITION. [11 1 2t*

500 MILES OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,

Are Now Completed.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other Company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

To the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. More than one-third of the work has already been done, more than one-third of the whole line is now in running order, and more laborers are now employed upon it than ever before. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:—

1.--United States Bonds,

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, etc. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the Government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.--First Mortgage Bonds.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.--The Land Grant.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute donation from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.--The Capital Stock.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $3000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles will be as follows:—

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, etc	4,500,000
Amount	$83,145,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:—

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1·50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished, the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor, it can always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of New York, is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will traverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the teas, spices, and other products of Eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles of comparatively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of freights, and most of these cargoes will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for their passengers, mail, treasure, and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakotah, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana will communicate with the older States almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining district, which is only waiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which, of itself, would furnish ample business for a railway line.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, but the local business on the part of the road in operation has been most satisfactory.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.	
Passengers, Freight, Telegraph, and Mails	$72,375·64
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and men	479,283·41
Total	$1,203,038·95
EXPENSES.	
Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, etc	$395,530,92
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508·03
Total	$1,203,038·95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966·50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$723,755·54
Expenses " " "	237,966·50
Net Profit	$485,789·04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments.

THEY PAY SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 48 S. Third street.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, 5 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers 33 Wall st.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

October 28, 1867. 11 1

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAS NOW OPEN, FROM NEW YORK AUCTION,

REAL LACE GOODS.

Handsome Pointe Collars, $4·50, worth $8.
Elegant Pointe Collars, $5 to $10.
1000 Real Cluny Collars, 50 cents. A Bargain.
2000 Ruffle Collars, 31 cents to 56 cents.
500 dozen 3-tuck Hdkfs., 31 to 38 cents.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs. Bankrupt stock.
200 Real Valenciennе Hdkfs., $3 25 to $10. Extra cheap.

LACE CURTAINS.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS.
DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
ELEGANT LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS REDUCED.
Hosiery and Gloves in variety.
Ladies' Iron Frame Hose, very cheap.

MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES, EXTRA CHEAP.

Men's Super Stout English Half Hose.
100 dozen Fringed Linen Towels, 12½ cents. Old price.
50 dozen Huck, extra cheap, 20 cents.
Towels, Napkins, and Table Damasks at reduced prices.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DOMESTICS.

Best American Delaines, 19 cents.
Dark Calicoes (best) fast colors, 12½ and 14 cents.
1000 Doll Babies at half price.
1 bale Russia Crash, very fine, 12½ cents.

BLANKETS REDUCED.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.

Owing to the repairs now going on in back part of Store, we are determined to close out part of stock for want of room.

E. R. LEE.

50 dozen Medium and Light KID GLOVES, suitable for evening, No. 7 to 7¾, $1·00, to close out.

50 dozen Silk and Wool Scarfs, suitable for Gents, 25 cents, cost over 75 cents. 11 1 2t

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Elegant Imported

DRY GOODS,

That Must be Sold Immediately.

Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of ladies to their immense STOCK OF GOODS now selling at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

This large stock MUST be closed out, and the public can depend on bargains in new and fashionable goods. 10 28 6t

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 15 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.

RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store,
11 1 fmw2mdp] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MALARIA EVERYWHERE.—Rarely has there been a season as fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West, not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed, by the laws of Nature, above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal Air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventive of its consequences, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic so potent, an antiseptic so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure, that it enables the human system to resist and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful *defensive medicine* may walk a fever-scourged district fearless of its insalubrious atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the country may be but the forerunners of a deadlier scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for a successful battle with the mephitic causes of all *epidemics*. Be wise in time.

THE ATTENTION of all tobacco chewers is called to the Century Tobacco. It has been much improved of late, and we feel confident that all who try it will be satisfied with the quantity, quality, and flavor. As an evidence of its popularity, we would state that Messrs. P. & G. Lorillard will pay during the current year TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS tax on their different brands of tobacco, of which Century is the leading brand. The Century Tobacco is sold everywhere and by everybody.

Those goods can be obtained from the Agency, No 16 N. Front street.

THE rain dampens everything but the spirits of those who dress in clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Clothing House, under the Continental. Nothing can dampen a man's spirits when in perfect bodily comfort, which can be often attained by wearing well-fitting and comfortable clothing. See the goods!

THE enterprise and genius of this age of inventions have produced nothing more admirable than the great Combination Sewing and Button-Hole Machine, now exhibited and sold at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets. These Machines certainly have no equal anywhere.

LET our citizens continue to support the Washington Library Company in the furtherance of their plans for the endowment of the Riverside Institute, and we will soon have an institution of which all can refer to with pride.

HEALTH, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss, is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THOUSANDS OF WORTHY PERSONS require medical aid who find it burdensome to always pay the physician's fee. Such may select one of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, and, for a comparative trifle, thus obtain the prescription of one of the best practitioners in the country.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Heckman, No. 136 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantow by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

HARPER'S BAZAR.—The second number of this new fashion gazette, published by Harper & Brothers, New York, is filled with finely executed fashion plates, representing ladies in full dress, and others of detached portions of dress, and is accompanied with a sheet containing patterns for every article of female apparel of the present mode. Its literature is also first-class.

LACE CURTAINS—Nottingham and Muslin Curtains, Window Shades, Piano and Table Covers, closing out at cost. KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut street.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CURTAIN GOODS, Window Shades, and Piano and Table Covers, in this city, is now being sold out at cost, at No. 723 Chesnut street.

NO GOODS RESERVED.—We offer all our large stock of Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Furniture Coverings, etc. etc., at *cost*, until January 1.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut st.

LACE CURTAINS.—1000 pairs elegant real Lace Curtains at greatly reduced prices; selling low because they were purchased at auction to sell close. Great variety and bargains in Curtains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERING.—For promptness, good workmanship, and low prices, apply at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to buy Curtains, great bargains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN PRICES.
Fall and Winter Underwear.
Fall and Winter Underwear.
Fall and Winter Underwear.
MCINTIRE & BROTHERS, No. 1025 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street

Unusual Inducements! (repeated)

Remember We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
OAK HALL,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

BOWMAN—JACKSON.—On the 27th ultimo, by Rev. Samuel Durborow, Rector of the Church of the Evangelists, Mr. ALEXANDER T. BOWMAN and Miss MARY ELLEN JACKSON.

DAVIS—LIPPINCOTT.—On the morning of the 31st ultimo, by the Mayor of Philadelphia, JACOB G. DAVIS, of Gloucester county, N. J., to Miss MARY D. LIPPINCOTT, of Salem county, N. J.

HUDSON—CARPENTER.—At New York, on Tuesday, October 29, by the Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD McK. HUDSON, United States Army, to EMILY R., youngest daughter of the late Samuel H. Carpenter, formerly of this city.

DIED.

ALTEMUS.—On the morning of the 29th ultimo, in the 53d year of her age, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel T. Altemus, Esq., and daughter of the late Franklin Lee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, George F. Lee, No. 722 Franklin street, corner of Brown, on Saturday morning, the 2d instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BURKERT.—On the evening of October 30, WILLIAM BURKERT, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 702 Jefferson street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DEAMER.—On the 30th instant, Mrs. CHRISTIANNA DEAMER, aged 74 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George Rowe, No. 907 S. Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HOLMES.—Suddenly, on the 30th instant, of disease of the heart, AMBROSE W. HOLMES, son of Edmund A. Holmes, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 923 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, November 2, at 10 o'clock.

MOCK.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. REBECCA, wife of Frederick Mock, aged 58 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 808 Wildey street, below Ash street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WARD.—On the 31st ultimo, ELLEN G., second daughter of the late James Ward, Esq., of Leesburg, New Jersey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 120 N. Nineteenth street, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at Cathedral.

ZENER.—At Germantown, on the 29th ultimo, JOHN ZENER, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends, also the Walker Lodge, No. 266, I. O. of O. F.; Perseverance Encampment, No. 135, I. O. of O. F.; and Reliance Council, No. 40 O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Sharpnack street, on Sunday, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Interment at St. Michael's Lutheran Cemetery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE AT THE UNION LEAGUE.—Last evening the Union League House on Broad street was the scene of a very interesting ceremonial, the occasion which called together the large company of ladies and gentlemen present being the unveiling of Major J. H. Haseltine's statue of "America Honoring her Fallen Brave." We gave yesterday a description and history of this beautiful piece of statuary, and it is only necessary to notice the ceremonies attending its unveiling. About 8 o'clock, J. Gillingham Fell, Esq., the President of the League, called the assemblage to order, the main hall and the grand stairway facing the statue being filled with a brilliant and eager throng. Just as Mr. Fell announced his words, the white veil which had concealed the marble was removed, and for some moments the utmost silence prevailed, the attention of every one being absorbed by the graceful lines and curves of the artist's grand ideal. Then a sound of hearty applause broke forth, and on all sides were heard exclamations of sincere gratification, which the artist's work well merited.

Shortly afterwards the Hon. Henry D. Moore arose and addressed the audience as follows:—

"I was notified, a few moments since, that I was expected to make a few remarks on this occasion, but I feel that any words that I can utter will add but little to the interest which all of us feel on this happy occasion. The cold, inanimate marble before us speaks to us in a language more beautiful and more touching than any words which I can command. It speaks to us of the heroic dead of the war, and in gazing upon it, I am reminded of a few words which were recently spoken by a living hero of the war (General Sickles), while addressing his fellow soldiers from yonder balcony. He said:—'Comrades! let us not forget our brave companions who fell in the war of the Union. Their shroudless forms lie buried in many a forest and field, like autumn leaves. Their nameless graves are numbered only by the recording angel. Let us sometimes listen to their sad voices, mournful as muffled drums, and heard even through the yielding sod. They say to us now:—"Brothers, you who are spared, leave not undone the work we did not live to help you do."'

"This marble, made beautiful by the sculptor's hand, speaks to us in mute and eloquent language, saying, 'Let us not forget the duty we owe to those who saved our country to us forever.'

"But while contemplating, let us not forget the living hero who is with us to-night. A brave young man, who had left his studio, thousands of miles away, heard that his former home—that his country and our country was in danger, and its best interests at stake. At once he left his studio, and hastening home, enlisted in the Army of the Union, doing faithful service throughout the war, Appomattox. He then returned to his sacred studio, Rome, and there embodied in this beautiful model the patriotic thoughts of a patriotic heart. I allude to Major J. H. Haseltine, the artist of this beautiful model, representing 'America Honoring Her Fallen Braves.'

Major Haseltine was then presented to the assemblage, by whom he was received with hearty cheers. He simply bowed his acknowledgments, declining to answer repeated calls for a speech.

This interesting ceremony completed, inquiry was made for Commodore Worden, the hero of the Naval Monitor, and he was brought forward and introduced in a few appropriate words by Mr. Fell. The gallant tar responded by expressing his inability to find fitting words to express the gratification which he felt at such a gracious and kindly reception. A number of ladies present then embraced the opportunity to take Commodore Worden by the hand, after which several hours were passed by the company in viewing the statue and the other fine works of art which adorn the League House.

THE GREAT COLLECTION OF MEDALS AND COINS, made by Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, of this city, which is now being disposed of at auction in New York, is still attracting much attention, although the prices thus far realized have not been as extravagant as was anticipated. We give the following results of the sale, in continuation of our previous report:—

A penny of William the Conqueror's day brought 95 cents; another, $3·25; and one of Edward the Confessor, $5. Those of Henry II, $1 to $2·75; and of Henry III, 55 cents. From Richard I to Edward II, 50 cents to $1·50. Groats and pennies from Ed ward III to Edward IV, 25 cents to $3·25. Philip and Mary sixpences, 30 cents to $3, Elizabeth shillings, 50 cents to $1. Elizabeth copper coins, 25 cents to 60 cents. From 11, copper and silver, 10 cents to $4·25. Crowns of George I, $6; of George II, $10. A half-penny of George I, $4; a shilling of George III, $3·50; crowns of his reign, $4 to $21; a sixpence, 50 cents; a half-penny, $4·50; a penny, $1·50; a crown of George IV, $20; and of William IV, $34·50.

Scotland pennies, from David I to Robert I, brought from 50 cents to $2·75; groats from David II to James IV, 63 cents to $1·75; silver coins of Mary Queen of Scots, $1 to $42, and other silver and copper coins from $2 to $10.

American Colonial pennies ranged from five to seven cents.

Of French coins a copper of Charlemagne's reign sold for $7; those of Louis I to Francis I, 20 cents to $4·25; and from Francis I to Charles X, 50 cents to $2·50. Papal coins, from Urban V to Leo X, brought from 50 cents to $2·75.

Roman ante-republic coins sold for $2 to $16; of the republic, 25 cents to $1·25; of the empire, from Nero to close, 10 cents to $3·25.

Ancient Greek coins of various towns brought from 75 cents to $4·75; of Alexander the Great, $1 to $5·50; of Antigonus and Antiochus, $7 and $7·25. Rupees brought 50 cents; a silver shekel, $4·25, and a pagoda, $2.

Of silver British war medals, a Wellington brought $8; a Victoria of India and the Crimea, respectively, $2·75 and $3·13. A Nightingale penny brought $9, an Erskine and Gibbs' halfpenny, $1 50.

Medals of Germany were sold from 25 cents to $5; and of German coins, Prussian sold from 5 cents to $2; Bavarian, 10 cents to $3·25; Saxon, 10 cents to $4·25; of Wurtemburg, 15 cents to $2·50; Baden, $1 to $2·13; Hesse Cassel, 20 cents to $3·25; Frankfort, 5 cents to $4·50; Brunswick, 55 cents to $8·50; Belgium, 50 cents to $5·38; Sweden, 35 cents to $6·50; Denmark, 10 cents to $7·25; Switzerland, 15 cents to $5; Austria, 20 cents to $9·75; Poland, 25 cents to $2; Roman, 25 cents to $5.

Of gold coins, a Valentianus brought $5·50; Nathlas, $22·50; Georgius, $11; Gustavus, $6; Jerome Napoleon, $9; Australia, $7·25.

Prices seemed governed less by the antiquity or historical interest of the objects than by their rarity. It might be supposed that as a large demand exists here and in Europe for old coins, they would be extensively counterfeited, but connoisseurs pretend to great skill in detecting imitations, and the attempt might be useless.

THE WHISKY WAR—THE LAST CAMPAIGN.—Yesterday morning Revenue Inspectors James Gheen and John Donnelly, accompanied by a vehicle for transporting their spoils, repaired to a small court known as Gaffney's avenue, running south from No. 632 Fitzwater street, where they knew that an illicit still was in operation. The front door was found to be locked. Inspector Gheen then repaired to the rear of the establishment and vaulted the fence. As he was making this undignified entrance he espied an individual who came from the house in great haste, locked the door after him, and then made off as fast as his legs could carry him. The building was then entered by the Inspectors. A still was found under full headway, and full of molasses mash at the time. The still was rooted out, twelve hogsheads of mash were demolished, and the trophies were transported to a bonded warehouse.

In the afternoon the same Inspectors repaired to a locality in the neighborhood of Mount Moriah Cemetery, Twenty-seventh Ward, known as Hay lane and Gibson's Point. An extensive illegitimate manufactory of whisky, with all the modern improvements, was discovered here. The still was a very fine one, having a capacity of about eight hundred gallons. Twenty-eight hogsheads of mash were also found, as well as several barrels of excellent molasses. To enable them to extricate the still it was first necessary to tear out one side of the house; but, after great labor, the cumbrous machinery was removed, and to prevent it from being again put to illegitimate use, the bottom was riddled with holes by means of a pickaxe. A number of men presented themselves during the operation, mildly beseeching the officers to spare the establishment. But none of them saw fit to claim it as his property, nor did they attempt to interfere with the officers. The mash was destroyed, and the still was carted off, but the wagon was so overburdened that it was impossible to do anything with the uncontaminated molasses.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.—In the following table is given the number of building permits issued during the month of October; as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

Buildings.	*Oct., 1867.*	*Oct., 1866.*
Dwellings:—		
Four storied	2	2
Three-storied	230	161
Two-storied	117	46
One-storied	...	2
Total Dwellings	349	211
Bath-houses	...	3
Breweries	...	3
Boilers	2	...
Chapels	2	...
Churches	1	...
Coach-houses	5	2
Dye-houses	2	1
Distilleries	...	3
Depots	1	1
Factories	5	9
Ice-houses	6	1

Buildings.	*Oct., 1867.*	*Oct., 1866.*
Mills	...	1
Offices	9	7
Potteries	...	1
School-houses	2	4
Shops	16	16
Sheds	3	7
Slaughter-houses	2	1
Stables	27	19
Station-houses	1	...
Stores	12	13
Store-houses	2	2
Vaults	1	...
Totals	447	305
Alterations and improvements	118	109
Grand totals	565	414

POLICE STATISTICS.—The following table exhibits the number of arrests in the various Police Districts for the month:—

District.		*District.*	
1	266	14	34
2	559	15	41
3	431	16	149
4	329	18	151
5	391	Reserve	182
6	162	Schuylkill Harbor	17
7	139	Delaware Harbor	46
8	160	Park	5
9	260	Chesnut Hill	8
10	259	Vagrants	66
11	146		
12	215	Total	4125
13	60		

SERENADE TO FATHER CANTWELL.—About 12 o'clock last night, after the formal welcome home of the Rev. Father Cantwell, of the Church of St. Philip de Neri, his friends returned to his residence and tendered him a serenade. Beck's Band performed the music on the occasion, rendering "Home, Sweet Home," "The Wearing of the Green," and other popular airs with fine effect. In response to the serenade, Father Cantwell appeared at a window, and addressed his friends substantially as follows:—

"Five months ago to-day I left for Europe. It would be presumptuous in me to make a speech on this interesting occasion; but I cannot forbear saying that I should be happy to go away from home frequently, for the sake of receiving on my return such a gracious reception as this, and of listening to such sweet music. During my absence abroad, I have not had the opportunity of listening to the 'Wearing of the Green.' (Laughter and applause.) I arrived in Ireland, my native land, on the twentieth anniversary of my departure from that country, and visited France, Germany, and Switzerland, as well as Ireland."

The music was then resumed, and kept up for several hours, the interest of the occasion being increased by a fine collation. The occasion was heartily enjoyed by all who participated.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has sent us the latest copies of London *Punch, Fun, All-the-Year-Round, Once-a-Week, Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, Reynolds' Miscellany*, and other popular periodicals, for which our thanks are due.

Harper & Brothers, New York, and Pitcher, Chesnut street, above Eighth, have sent us No. 2 of *Harper's Bazar*, the new fashion paper.

Mr. J. Teal, master of the steamer Wyoming has favored us with full files of late Savannah papers.

Chief Justice Chase, Hon. D. A. Wells, Hon. A. Delmar, Secretary McCulloch, Hon. S. H. Spaulding, and others, have our thanks for interesting public documents.

A KNOCK DOWN ARGUMENT.—This morning a lawyer entered a real estate office on Seventh street, below Sansom, and commenced to abuse a gentleman who happened to be seated there, applying such epithets as liar, thief, etc. Said member of the bar was rather tall and slender, the other was short and stout. The latter possessed pluck, and shoved the former back, telling him to go away. Whereupon the legal gentleman took hold of the other, pulled him out into the street and threw him into the gutter. Besmeared with mud, he got upon his feet repaired to the office of Alderman Hurley, and a warrant issued for the apprehension of the aggressor. A hearing will take place in the case this afternoon.

MILITARY.—The Philadelpaia Fire Zouaves have decided to parade on Thanksgiving, and are making extensive preparations for the occasion. The regiment is fast filling up with recruits. Some of our best fire companies have taken hold with spirit, and express a determined action to make this one of the best organizations of the kind in our State. The re-ister in of Company A is to be followed this week by Companies E and H, Company F, the second by the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, is already full, but will defer their muster for the present. B, C, D, and G are rapidly filling, and will be mustered in as soon as they are full.

RECEIVING A STOLEN WATCH.—Two sailors, an old and young man, went into a disorderly house, No. 1 Beach street. The elder, being without money and wishing to pay a bill, stole the watch of the younger and handed it to the proprietor of the house. Richard Marra, as payment in full. No sooner had the owner of the watch got out of the house than he swore out a warrant, and Marra was arrested and held by Alderman Senlz to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods.

A LARGE and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Blackwoodtown, N. J., last night, addressed by James M. Scovel and Charles Pryor, Esq. Dr. J. W. McCullough was chosen President of the meeting, and made a brief and pertinent speech. The meeting held till a late hour, and adjourned with cheers for the whole ticket. The right spirit is abroad in West Jersey.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Hannah Bradley, a colored woman, went into a store at Sixth and Pine streets yesterday, and offered in payment for some groceries a fifty cent counterfeit note. After being detained and searched, more of the same kind was found upon her person. Alderman Morrow held her in $800 bail to answer.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Julia Mullen was arrested at Mount Vernon and Twelfth streets, charged with larceny. She was employed as a domestic in a family, and, intrusted with a general surveillance of the household, appropriated a lot of clothing, some money, etc. Alderman Massey committed her in $800 bail to answer.

HOUSE ENTERED.—The dwelling occupied by Sarah Bell, No. 1902 Market street, was entered last night, while the family was absent, and robbed of two gold watches, five or six dollars in money, and some other articles. It is supposed that the thieves were secreted in the house before the occupants went away.

CARL SENTZ'S MATINEE, on Thursday afternoon, was a rich entertainment, and heartily enjoyed by an appreciative and fashionable audience. The Jupiter Symphony elicited the warmest applause, and Miss Blackburne was encored in her song.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named Glenwell was run over last night on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the limits of the city, and had an arm and leg crushed off. He was taken to the Hospital. He has a family living in Lancaster.

HEATER SCOOPS, SHOVELS AND RAKERS, Stove Shovels, Pokers, Tongs, and Plate Lifters, Oven Scrapers, Mica or Isinglass for stove doors, Sheet Zinc for putting under stoves, and superior Polish, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MALLETS FOR TINMEN, BOTTLERS, CARpenters, etc. A heavy iron-bound article for store use. A small, neat Mallet for lads' tool chests. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

OYSTER KNIVES, OYSTER BROILERS, Stewing and Frying Pans, at the store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [6 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 6 11 6mSp

DELACROIX'S COURSE OF FRENCH.—The French Study. No. 925 FILBERT street. For grown persons only. Forenoon, afternoon, evening.
No committing to memory—no home studies.
TERMS OF THE FRENCH STUDY.—LADIES' FORENOON PRACTICE, limited to six pupils, Ten Dollars per month.
GENTLEMEN, AFTERNOON OR EVENING, are received on the old terms, Six Dollars a month. 11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Firm of PANCOAST & WARNOCK, late Auctioneers, No. 240 MARKET Street, have made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of their creditors.
All persons indebted to the said Firm will make payment, and those having claims present them to
JOSIAH NEELY, Assignee,
No. 240 MARKET Street.
Philadelphia, October 30, 1867. 11 3t*

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No 543 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.
10 5 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 230 PEAR Street.
11 7 5p Below Third and Walnut and Dock

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Market Reports to Two o'clock.

Financial and Commercial Affairs at London, Liverpool, and New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Report to Noon To-day.

LONDON, Nov. 1—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 7-16; Illinois Central, 80½; Erie Railroad, 47¼; United States Five-twenties, 70½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1—Noon.—Cotton dull at 8½d. for middling upland, and 9d. for New Orleans. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. The sales for the week have been 69,000 bales, including 6000 for speculation and 18,000 for export. The stock of cotton in port is 637,000 bales, of which 151,000 are American.

Breadstuffs are quiet.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Nov. 1—2 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties are quoted at 70. Consols and other American securities are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1—2 P. M.—The trade report from Manchester is unfavorable, and the market there is dull for goods and yarns.

Breadstuffs are dull. Peas are quoted at 51s. California Wheat 15s. 9d. Corn 19s. 9d. on the spot, and 67s. 6d. to arrive. Barley 56s. 6d. Oats 3s. 10d. for American. Lard is 33s. 6d. per cwt. for American. 115s. per bbl. for prime extra Mess Pork.

Rosin, 9s. ₱ cwt. for common American, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 45s. 3d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ₱ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 6d. for spirits and refined.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112¼@112¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108⅜@108⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105¾@106
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106⅛@106¼
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅜@107¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107 A@107¾
United States 10-40s, 100⅝@100¾
June and July 7-30s, 105½@105¾. Market firm.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Cotton dull at 19@19½c. Flour dull and 10@20c. lower; 9000 bbls. sold—State, $8·20@9·60; Ohio, $9·20@13·25; Western, $9·20@13; Southern, $10@14·25; California, $11·50@13·90. Wheat dull, and 2@3c. lower; sales of 70,000 bushels—spring, $2·18@2·28. Corn quiet. Oats firm; Western, 80½c. Barley quiet; 8000 bushels sold: Canada, $1·45. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $21·06½. Lard dull at 13@13½c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Presidency of Girard College.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—This morning Judge Allison sat in the Supreme Court room to hear argument upon the application made some time since for an injunction to restrain the Directors of Girard College from creating a vacancy in the office of the President of Girard College, by the removal of Major Richard Somers Smith, the present incumbent, and thereby filling the vacancy by the instalment of William H. Allen, Esq.

David W. Sellers, who, with Gustavus Remak, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff, opened the case by reading the following affidavit:—

I, Richard Somers Smith, being duly sworn according to law, do say:—

I. I directed the bill filed in this case to be prepared, and the facts therein set forth are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, but I more specially set forth that,

II. I graduated on the 15th day of June, 1831, from West Point. I acted as instructor of drawing at that institution from the year 1849 to 1855. I afterwards followed the profession of an instructor in the city of Brooklyn and afterwards became the Director of the Cooper Union for the promotion of science and art, and so continued at the head of that institution until the commencement of the late civil war. I was commissioned by President Lincoln, on May 14, 1861, as a Major in the 12th U. S. Infantry.

III. I was elected President of Girard College on the 10th of May, 1863. That place had become vacant by the resignation of W. H. Allen, in the year prior December. I in no wise intrigued for said position, but believe I was chosen wholly on account of my merit, and because of my experience, for the headship of such an institution.

IV. I accepted the position after much reflection. I had entered the army from a sense of duty, and I was loth to resign my commission. I submitted the matter to the secretary of War, and I resigned by special consent. Before doing this I was expressly assured that the Presidency of Girard College was not a political place, but one which was obtained and kept by merit. Those who had occupied that place had never been removed, nor was it ever conceived that it was a place which could be secured by favor or intrigue, nor that one properly chosen could be removed by favor or intrigue. Professor Bache, who was the first President, had been so many years, and only ceased to act because the building was so long delayed in its opening for the purposes for which it was endowed; at least, I have been so informed, and I believe the same to be so. The Hon. Joel Jones was the next, and he resigned at his own pleasure. W. H. Allen was the third, who resigned, as I have above stated. I know that no institution of learning had ever been conducted on an arbitrary rotation or change of its professorships, and I could hardly conceive that the will of Mr. Girard allowed any doubt as to his meaning in this respect. If I had supposed that in resigning a commission which I could have held for life upon good behavior, and with which I might have had a future of distinction, I was to take a place at the will of intriguers, who could remove me because I preferred to serve the will of the dead rather than theirs, I should have declined to accept said election.

V. I have, since my entrance upon said office, religiously and conscientiously performed my duties. Unfortunately, with few exceptions, I have had no members of the Board of Directors who would take any personal interest in the discipline of the institution, or in the permanent welfare of the boys. Too many have had control there who seem to have secured their places that they might procure their friends to furnish the supplies to the institution, or procure some of the subordinate places for their relatives. Some of the most singular things have been done against my wishes, and injurious results have been produced. Thus, I had held each of the prefects and teachers to a rigid responsibility for the order and discipline of their classes; and conformably to the rules which were established prior to my election, had recognised the propriety of moderate corporal punishment to secure obedience. Without consultation with me these prefects and teachers were reduced to mere monitors, and deprived of the power to enforce obedience. On inquiry I found that this had been done by a committee, composed of members who, neither from culture, general experience, or an actual observation of the institution, had any knowledge of the subject. I felt that all sectarian influence should be excluded from the institution, yet the pure precepts of morality which Mr. Girard desired to be inculcated into the minds of the orphans were best derived from the text of sacred scriptures, and I have had a set of chapel exercises used, which are simple in their nature, and which have caused animadversions on the part of some Directors because the forms have been similar to those used in the education of children under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

VI. I say that the facts set forth in the 10th paragraph of the said bill were furnished me by reliable persons, who will in due course be examined by me as witnesses, and I believe the same to be true; and I have been informed, and I believe the same to be true, that William H. Allen has lately desired to come back to the institution, and prior to the action of the Board, on the 11th of September last, had called upon several of the Directors, asking them to pledge themselves to vote for him for said place.

VII. I do further swear that on the 11th day of September last a resolution was passed by the Board of Directors, by the votes alone of the ten named in said bill, by which my office was declared vacant on the 1st of November, and that immediately the said William H. Allen was elected to supply the said vacancy. This attempted dismissal was without any cause then or previously alleged against me; and I aver that the same was brought about by favor and intrigue, in palpable violation of the text and spirit of Mr. Girard's will.

VIII. At this hasty action of a simple majority of the defendants, the Councils of Philadelphia, in their character of trustees under the said will, ordered an immediate investigation of this matter, and appointed a Committee with full powers. This Committee is now diligently at work, and is engaged in the examination of the defendants, and has desired that I should attend at its sessions as well as one on behalf of the majority and one on behalf of the minority of the Directors. I would have been content to await the action of Councils in the premises, as I supposed a majority of the defendants would have been; but fearing that their action will not meet the approval of their principals, or from some motives of hostility to me, or of favor to W. H. Allen, they have resolved to act as though no investigation had been ordered; and if not restrained will introduce Mr. Allen as President, according to their original resolution. I should not have applied to the Court for relief if the defendants had suspended their action; but I am obliged to do so by their indecorous conduct, as I humbly submit it is.

IX. The office of the President of Girard College is that of the chief instructor in said institution. Upon him is the duty cast of instilling into the minds of the orphans the purest principles of morality, and of teaching them to have a pure attachment to the sacred rights of conscience, and of fostering in them a love for our republican institutions—all of which things Mr. Girard solemnly enjoins. He is to be, while there, the father of the fatherless, and any were holding at the will and pleasure of Directors, is wholly inconsistent with the character of said office.

At the conclusion of this reading, James Lynd Esq., on the part of the directors, said he was very much surprised at the manner in which the matter had been opened by the other side, for he had hoped and expected that the only matter before the Court would be the question whether or not it had jurisdiction in the case. But the course pursued by the other side would force him to read affidavits of an unpleasant character.

Mr. Sellers replied that he desired that they should be read.

The affidavits of the Directors, who are defendants in the case, the substance of which has been heretofore made public, and which deny certain specifications in the complainant's bill, were then read to the court.

Then the following affidavit of Mr. Allen was read:—

William H. Allen, President elect of Girard College for Orphans, one of the defendants in the above case, being duly affirmed according to law, doth depose and say, that in the year 1849 the Board of Directors of said College elected him President of said institution, which office he accepted, and which office he held for thirteen successive years.

That sometime in the year 1861 the Board of Directors of said College, without deponents knowledge or consent, reduced his salary as President of said institution, to so low a point that after about a year's trial, he found that the reduced salary was insufficient to meet the current expenses of his family.

This affirmant further says, that during the thirteen years that he was President of said institution, he neither attended the regular or special meetings of the Board of Directors of said college, unless specially invited so to do, for the purpose of giving information upon some question under consideration by said Board.

The affirmant further says that the statements contained in the eleventh clause of complainant's bill, to wit, "that the said William H. Allen, prior to said action (that is, prior to the 11th day of September, A. D., 1867) had called upon a number of the Directors, urging them thereto (that is, urging them to create a vacancy by the removal of complainant), and seeking his election (that is, seeking the election of your affirmant) to the Presidency of said Institution, is wholly untrue.

The affirmant further says that, on or about the 13th day of September, 1867, he received by due course of mail from H. W. Arey, Esq., Secretary of Girard College, a communication, of which the following is a copy:—

GIRARD COLLEGE, Sept. 12, 1867.—W. H. Allen, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of Girard College, held yesterday, you were duly elected President of that institution, to take effect on the 1st of November.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. W. AREY,
Secretary Girard College.

That he accepted the situation then offered him by the Board of Directors of said College, and informed the Board of his acceptance, and that he had perfected the necessary arrangements for the removal of his family to this city, and he is now prepared to enter upon the duties of the office to which he is instructed he was duly and lawfully elected.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

Mr. Sellers then began the argument, dwelling principally upon the point that a removal from the office of President of Girard College by the Directors, without giving the incumbent opportunity to be heard in his own behalf, without making any charges of misconduct or incompetency against him, or without showing any just cause whatever for their action, was illegal, and could not be sustained, and he held that this case was such.

M

REPENTANCE.

A kitten once to its mother said:
"I'll never more be good;
But I'll go and be a robber fierce,
And live in a dreary wood,
Wood, wood, wood,
And live in a dreary wood."

It climbed a tree to rob a nest
Of young and tender owls:
But the branch broke off and the kitten fell,
With six tremendous howls,
Howls, howls, howls;
With six tremendous howls.

Then up it rose, and scratched its nose,
And went home very sad:
"Oh! mother dear, behold me here,
I'll never more be bad,
Bad, bad, bad,
I'll never more be bad."

THE POETRY OF FACT.

Perhaps there is nothing that more astonishes the student of modern literature than to find, on the one hand, many of those things which he had esteemed mere fictions of the fancy, to have had their origin in historical fact; and, on the other, that many others, which were and are really the products of the poetic imagination, have been in the present, and will be in the future, actualised by the ingenuity of science, or the progress of society. Even the fairies have been traced to a specific birthplace, and an actual race of dwarfish beings having a local habitation and a name. A shrewd observer has traced all the distinguishing marks by which they are described to the settlements of the Lapps. These, like what we are told of the fairies, live in green mounds, pop up their heads when disturbed by people treading on their houses, steal children, are on familiar terms with the people about them when they treat them well, and punish them in return for ill-treatment. A Lapp is a little flesh-eating mortal, having control over animals, sometimes living in a tent, and sleeping out of doors, wrapped in his deer-skin shirt, but generally in a green mound, exactly answering to a fairy retreat. One sagacious traveller visited such a home on the most northern peninsula in Europe, to the east of the North Cape, close to the sea, in a sandy hollow near a burn. It was round, about twelve feet in diameter, sunk three feet in the sand, the roof being made of sticks and covered with turf, and the whole structure, at a short distance, looking exactly like a conical green mound about four feet high. There was a famous crop of grass on it, and children and dogs ran out at the door, and up to the top when the visitants approached, as ants run on an ant-hill when disturbed. Their fire was in the middle of the floor, and the pot hung over it from the roof.

A house in South Uist, in the sand-hills close to the sea, built of loose boulders, circular, and with recesses in the sides, bears corroborative testimony. It was covered when found, and full of sand, which, being removed, stone querns and combs of bones were detected mingled with ashes. Near the level of the top there was a stratum of bones and teeth of large grass-eating animals, the bones being splintered and broken, blended with ashes and shells, oysters, cockles, and periwinkles, showing clearly the original level of the ground, and proving that this was a dwelling almost the same as a Lapp "Gam" at Hopseidet.

These descriptions tally exactly with our fairy tales; and, indeed, our traveller's adventures read nearly as elvishly. The scene is laid at Quickjok, and on Vallespik, Swedish Lapland, and the Lapps and the deer are the actors in it. A small man of five-and-twenty is seen from the opposite side of a river. He wears a high blue cap, yet he is so short that both he and his cap could stand upright under the arm of the observer. A party having been formed to make better acquaintance with the deer, the Lapp took from its hiding-place in a fir-tree a long birch pole, which aided him in his pursuit, and enabled him to outstrip his companions. One of these looked after him through a glass, and saw, like a brown speck on the shoulder of Vallespik, a small mortal with two dogs driving home the door. They also visited a "cota," which was a permanent dwelling made in the shape of a sugar-loaf, with birch sticks, and long flat stones and turf; it had a door, a mere narrow slit, opening to the west, and a hole in the roof to let out the smoke. Inside was a girl of about fifteen, with very pretty eyes, sitting crouched up in a corner, and looking as scared as one of her own fawns. A priest who attended the party remarked that if they had not been accompanied by the Lappe she would have fainted or run away to the hills. The narrator of the adventure began to sketch her, as she sat modestly in her dark corner, and was rejoicing in the extreme stillness of his sitter, when, on looking up from some careful touch, he found that she had vanished through the doorway.

Unattractive people may have sat for the fairies of the nursery-tales, even for the Puck of the Midsummer Night's Dream. Our classical fairies—such as people Spenser's great poetic allegory—are not of this class. They are of full size, and have spiritual powers corresponding. Nor has Shakespeare painted his "Oberon" and "Titania" as minute beings; rather they have the stature and intelligence of demi-gods. Spenser and our dramatist contemplated them through a telescope, which, perhaps, more humble believers had inverted, and thus the giants and fairies were, after all, but one and the same set of beings viewed in a different manner. It is curious that whatever magic art giants may have mustered, they were always, like Old Nick himself in the Icelandic legends, beaten in the end by men, though they also are painted as man-eaters and owners of slaves. Some lived in caves, some had houses and cattle. Like Hercules, they fought with clubs. Are these imagined beings men or myths? In either case, they are represented as strange lubberly beings, whose dealings with men always end in their own discomfiture. Little real resemblance have the weird sisters in the tragedy of *Macbeth* to the three strange hags we meet with in the annals of Holinshead. They may have been intended by the legend writer for the fates or valkyries of the northern mythology, but the historian does not say so. With our great dramatist they are simply the exponents of Macbeth's state of mind, who had meditated the murder of Duncan before he had seen the witches. The poet uses such materials, always crude under the best of circumstances, in accordance with his theme, and, by means of the most exquisite art, works them into harmony with it as illustrations of psychological motives of which the original fabulist never dreamed. In such manner, they are refined and elevated, and rendered fit to become factors in a drama designed to lay bare the bases of superstitious belief; which they show both in principle and in action. Shakespeare's sisters are as superior to the witches in Holinshed, as Milton's Satan is to the Lucifer of Dante, or the Fiend of the miracle-play. Superior writers in all literatures, whether Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, English, or German, deal with their themes after the same fashion. They transmute and convert them into higher and still higher meanings, till they grow into symbols and types. Faust is such a type; so is Don Juan; so is Beatrice; so is Dido; so is Achilles; and so is Adam. They have a strange vitality, these types.

Actors and story-tellers are the preservers of the traditions that grow into types, and creators of the types themselves by the development that they give to the traditions. Some thirty or forty years ago, men in the Highlands used to congregate and tell stories; and even lately they spent whole winter nights about the fire listening to old-world tales. In every cluster of houses was some one famed as "good at sgialachdan," whose house was a winter evening's resort. In such humble theatres, and in this simple manner, the mysterious process went on. It is now continued in a grander style at the magnificent houses where Shakespeare is occasionally acted, and the Christmas pantomime burlesque presents a new and enlarged edition of some ancient legend, which, while retaining its name, has changed both form and substance, without apparently injuring its identity by the alterations superinduced, some of them inevitable.

In various ways, the old spirit of popular romance has revived; nor would a judicious well-wisher of his race desire it to be exorcised as an evil spirit, whatever bigoted persons may do. Rather let us accept it as a good genius to be conciliated and employed for good purposes as one of the promoters of popular education. "Surely," exclaims a lover of these traditions, "stories in which a mother's blessing, well earned, leads to success—in which the poor rise to be princes, and the weak and courageous overcome giants; in which wisdom excels brute force—surely even such frivolities are better pastime than a solitary whisky-bottle, or sleep, or grim silence; for that seems the choice of amusements if tales are forbidden, and Gaelic books are not provided for men who know no other language, and who, as men, must be amused now and then."

Better? Ay, far better! Even when the bottle is provided, amusement is expedient. If the cigar and the glass had sufficed of themselves, would speculators on the public purse have added the Music Hall and the Saloon? Music, ballet, and the acrobat have been needed to encourage people to drink; and so many are satisfied with the former without the latter, that the average of drinking and smoking together, even on an especial occasion with a crowded audience, averages only sixpence a head. Such is the account cheerfully rendered of the Alhambra, even by the landlord himself, whom much drinking would largely benefit. Besides, these places have their history in the past, which they show signs of repeating in the present. The musical or dramatic entertainment gradually supersedes the bibulous altogether. Thus at the Grecian, once a saloon, and one of the earliest places at which music and singing were added as inducements, the theatre became a greater attraction than the platform, though dancing there was permitted as well as drinking. In like manner, the proprietor of Highbury Barn has found it his interest to provide a theatre for his customers. The little playhouse of Sadler's Wells, which has finally become so famous as the home of legitimate drama, was once a place of entertainment where gymnasts performed their feats, professionals sang, and entertainers performed, as well as the "thirsty soul" received refreshment. The fine point of the wedge was thus inserted, and in time the entire wedge obtained a place. The finer portions of such amusements gradually gain the ascendancy, and the grosser disappear. The Music Halls even now are undergoing a change. It is reported that their popularity is on the decline, and is likely to be more so, as, in order to decrease their expenses, they have ceased to give the higher class music, and have reduced the entertainment to mere comic singing. Many, therefore, propose to substitute drama, or something analogous thereto, as likely to be more attractive, or to command the attendance of larger numbers. Meanwhile, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, tens of thousands nightly are gathered to listen to instrumental and other music, including songs. Its interior, also, has been decorated and illuminated in the most gorgeous manner, so as to entitle it to be called what it is now named on the bills, a "Fairy Palace." Nor should we be surprised if, at no distant period, some astute speculator should contrive some species of dramatic entertainment which should bring the million within the area of this immense building. Such is the necessity, in this hard-working world, for amusement, that places, like this Hall, originally intended for purposes of utility, in no long time get converted into palaces of pleasure, in which the laboring classes of all kinds may find recreation in the enjoyment of some art-invention more or less perfectly exhibited.

And as the past has realised itself in higher types in the present, and the rude tradition taken a beautiful shape in poetry, so have those poetic forms found a still higher and more startling exposition in actual society. Chaucer's imagination created a crystal palace in one of his poems, and the modern world has furnished itself with more than one such palace far exceeding his description or even conception. Science has made a poetry of its own; it flies on the wings of the lightning, and has subdued the elements of fire and water; developing the powers of steam and gas and electricity, making each and all subservient to the advantage of man. Some people have a notion that the poetic ages have gone, and that we now live in a dull, prosaic age of utility. No opinion can be more erroneous. Fulton, Arkwright, Watt, Telford, and Stephenson have been our poets, who, like Dante, have made themselves the heroes of their own poems, the actors in the biographies of their discoveries and inventions. So novel and extraordinary were their preconceptions, that, in the early part of their career, many suspected them of insanity. These things inspire hopes of the future, that the cherished ideas which many of us now entertain, but which are thought to be mere dreams by the duller-minded, will yet justify themselves by becoming facts in the coming history of the race. The electrical machine, the steam-engine, the high-level bridge, and other triumphs over matter, are so many victories which merit an Iliad even more than the invasion and fall of Troy. These actualities of man's productive intelligence far excel the ideas of his imagination; which, however grand they may be, fall short of their achievements. Thus, even now, the face of the social and political world is undergoing alteration while we look on as careless observers; and reforms, which wise and good men only a few years ago regarded as hopeless, are now in actual operation. Let us not, therefore, any longer err with those unenterprising men of old who thought Sir Hugh Myddleton a madman for proposing to bring the New River to London, or with the over-cautious Sir Walter Scott, who laughed at the notion of lighting our towns with gas. We will not imitate the House of Commons that ridiculed George Stephenson for his estimate of the speed at which railway trains might safely travel, or those carpers that recently doubted the possibility of a submarine cable. These wonders have been accomplished, and with them the poetic has passed into our common life.

Nor has our modern civilization been wanting in heroism, nor will our future lack its peaceful warriors, who conquer rather with the word than with the sword. There will be, as there has been, a Sir John Franklin, a Robert Stevenson, a Brunel, a Livingstone, a Hugh Miller, and a Humboldt, who, in the onward march of time, of mind, and of morals, will, whether as martyr or victor, make the annals of the future rich in names and deeds that confer honor on our common humanity. What has happened is a promise and pledge of what will happen; but the plane of the future will occupy a higher level, and the heroic man appear yet nobler as he moves on a loftier platform. No longer regarded as a giant, his work no longer stigmatized as the result of witchcraft, nor his success attributed to the adroitness with which he had outwitted the fiend by whom he had been taught magic, the truly great man of the future will be worshipped, at a less reverential distance, perhaps, but with more brotherly love. The proper sympathy between classes will be promoted by their better acquaintance with each other; and the mists of ignorance being dispelled from the popular mind, the human objects of admiration will be seen in their natural proportions, and neither the teacher nor the taught suffer from the illusions which are the inevitable consequences of a false medium. And thus the antagonism which has hitherto existed between them may happily cease.—*All the Year Round.*

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION,
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recloimiento
Y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. 9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

PARISIAN FURNITURE.

JUST IMPORTED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The most handsome and valuable assortment ever imported, selected by

MR. LUTZ

In person. It will be sold at a small advance on first cost. It is now arranged for inspection.

WAREROOMS, [10 4 fmw1m
NO. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 122 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 18

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

NEW CLOAKS
OPENING EVERY MORNING.

NOW OPEN,

LADIES' DRESS FURS
OF ALL KINDS.

REAL ASTRACHAN
AND
ARCTIC SEAL SACQUES

CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BY THE YARD.

RICH BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL QUALITIES, FROM $2 TO $7 50.

CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
EPINGLINES,
VELOURS RUSSE,
SILK CHAIN PARIS CREPES, AND OTHER RICH COLORED FABRICS
For Ladies' Walking Suits.

LADIES' DRESSES
MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

FOR FALL SALES,

LYONS VELVETS.

VELVET CLOTHS.

SACK CLOTHS.

FINE POPLINS.

10 23 wfm3m] OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

"GIRARD ROW."

9 18 wfm 3t6 A. MYERS.

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.

REAL WELSH FLANNEL.
SHAKER FLANNEL.
SWANSKIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY.
ENGLISH UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL.
PERSIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP.
BALLARDVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
10 15 1uf&rp NO. 1005 CHESNUT ST.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, November 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. BLUNT, A. Q. M.:—

50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less.
30 AMBULANCES, worn.
200 ARMY WAGONS, worn.
7 SPRING do. do.

Several of these Spring Wagons are of very superior finish.

The Mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

After which the following Metals and Quartermaster Stores, entirely new, to wit:—

1,150,000 lbs. Iron,	100,000 lbs. Steel, assorted,
2,000 " Copper,	10,000 " Chains, do.
1,000 " Copper bottoms,	15,000 Bolts,
1,000 lbs. Lead,	1,000 Stove Feet,
500,000 " Horse shoes,	5,000 Broom Handles,
500,000 " Mule do.	500 Lamp Chimneys,
600 Empty Bottles,	600 pieces Lamp Wick.

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Sash Weights, Knives, Engines, Globe Valves, Fire Brick, etc. etc.

Also, the following Wagonmakers' Lumber:—

5,000 feet 1½-inch Oak Plank,	5,000 feet 3-inch Oak Plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch do. do.	3,000 feet 4-inch Hickory Plank,
7,000 feet 2½-inch do. do.	
42,000 feet 3-inch do. do.	12,000 feet Plank, assorted sizes.
10,000 feet 4-inch do. do.	

Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold.

Horses, Mules, and Wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.

The Metals will be delivered to purchasers at Sixth street wharf, or at railroad depot.

Catalogues of sale can be had on application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 28 12t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

OFFICE OF ASST. QUART'R-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 26, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 9th day of November, 1867, at 12 M., a lot of Machinery pertaining to Water Condensing Apparatus, stored on board of the barge F. S. Ayres, now lying at Middle Pier, Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following articles are composed in the lot to be sold:—

6 Cylindrical Boilers, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter 10 ft. long.
1 Steam Drum, 30 in. diameter, 13 ft. long.
1 Lot of Fire Tools.
8 Lighthall's Condensers.
850 ft. Wrought and Malleable Iron Pipe, assorted sizes.
6 Woodward Steam Pumps, Nos. 2, 3, and 7.
10 Cast-Iron Globe Valves.
8 1¾ in. Brass Plug Cocks.
2 3-in. Cast-iron Safety Valves, with levers, weights, etc.
2 2-in. Cast-iron Check Valves.

The sale will take place on board of the barge, at the hour and place above-named, and purchasers will be required to remove their property within three days from the time of purchase. The barge will be towed at the expense of the United States to any point in New York Harbor, where the successful bidder may desire to receive his property, which must be unloaded at his expense.

Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury Notes.

RUFUS INGALLS,
11 1 7t Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3t

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8omwf

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists.
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 8] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
8 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAD

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,712 96
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,481 18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $525,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11t2 31§

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 23§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267 30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	F. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30]

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. 9 11 3m

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Recover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwf3m

San Francisco in 1849.

Mr. Stephen Massett, now in California whose *nom de plume* is Colonel Jeemes Pipes of Pipesville, writes to a San Francisco journal a letter contrasting San Francisco as it is now with what it was twenty-two years since. Of this city in 1849 he says:—

"San Francisco was then, in the month of April, 1849, a city of tents, including about two wooden houses—the Parker House and Sherman & Ruckel's store. It reminded me very much of the battle-ground of Bosworth Field, only more so. I had just six Mexican dollars in my pocket when I landed, and being very hungry I turned into a restaurant on Portsmouth Square, and called for two eggs, coffee, and bread, and I think I turned livid with pain and horror when the man demanded exactly six dollars for my meal. He had made several thousand dollars out of one solitary hen—an eggs cellent investment, as he said; but that had not much to do with my penniless condition, but ever since then I have had the highest respect for a "good fat hen." The Plaza at that time was the resort of everybody. Montgomery street was only about one hundred yards long, hemmed in by sand hills, and covered all over with tents.

"Lumber was $500,000 a foot, and very few people could afford to buy it or build, although everybody seemed full of money. The excitement that prevailed was something fearful to contemplate. If you asked a man who he was, he'd answer, 'A thousand dollars;' if you said to another, 'How's your health?' and he began to tell you, you'd either think he was a maniac or immediately 'cut,' not having time to listen. The waters of the bay came up to my back window, and the city was seemingly composed of nothing but sand, dust, rickety shanties, and a million tents; and when the rain came, whew! up to your middle in water and slush! How anybody existed in those days seems to me a mystery. But everybody was jolly, happy, and prosperous. Everything cost about $100 apiece. 58-vara lots could be bought for about $10. I bought a lot on Rincon Point for $50, that sold six months after for $250,000, and everybody was satisfied with the purchase. Everybody knew everybody. You shook hands with anybody and everybody every hour of the day. You asked a man what o'clock it was, and he said, 'A 50-vara lot,' or some made equally unintelligible reply. Fires occurred every other day, and the whole city, consisting of mud, sand, dust, lots, and shanties, was burnt up. It was rebuilt immediately, and people rather seemed to like the fun. Men never despaired. They would lose every cent they had in the world, and in two days be richer than Rothschild. Auctioneers sprung up like mushrooms, and everybody sold everybody. How the 'red flags' fluttered in the breeze! Jones, Tyler, Kendig, Wainwright, Tom Poulterer, Backus; Bleecker, Van Dyke, and Belden; Spear and the immortal J. O. Eldridge! where are ye all gone to, and what are you going to do when you get there?"

Queer Similes.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to some odd idioms in the speech of the common people of England:—"A countryman, giving evidence before a magistrate the other day, spoke of a man in a state of exhaustion as being 'as faint as beans,' a novel illustration, and one that sounds odd (beans being generally regarded as a fortifying aliment), until we remember that the intensely sweet smell of their blossoms is said to have a bad effect on those who fall asleep under its influence. And this suggests the question, what may be the origin of many of the similitudes we hear in common talk, and how did they possibly find the way to general acceptance? Many of them seem to have been constructed in defiance of rather than according to the homœopathic rule of *similia similibus*. 'Fine as fivepence' we may suppose to date from a time when some now obsolete coin of that value was issued brand new from the mint; but it is not easy to imagine how ninepence should have ever become a type of rectitude, any more than 1 o'clock or a trivet. How mad is a hatter, or how grave is a mustard-pot, that they should be made bases of comparison? Is a roach more healthy than any other fish, that it is selected as the standard of soundness?

"Considering that a tree (as far as we know) never makes any futile attempt at moving at all, it surely has a right to resent being compared with a lame man. Why 'as slow as a top,' which sometimes spins so fast one cannot see it? and what is the meaning of 'as fast as hops?' If it alludes to the vine, however rapidly it may grow, its speed cannot be quite than of an express train; if to jumping on one leg, we all know that even in a short distance race the odds are rather in favor of two legs. It was good commendation to say, what is now out of fashion, that any one behaved 'like a man of wax,' if that meant of fine growth; a tramp, too, is intelligible, but who can conceive it flattering to be likened to a brick? As metaphorical comparisons give an opportunity of showing some wit and humor, it is rather surprising that none of our punsters and riddle-makers should have taken up the manufacture. It is a good opening for a young man in the funny line."

Curious Facts in the Election Returns.

On the vote for Governor, at the late election, in two counties there was a tie vote—Hardin and Van Wirt.

The remaining counties were equally divided, forty-three for Thurman, and forty-three for Hayes.

Judge Thurman carried the county of Highland by four votes, and General Hayes carried Washington by the same number. Hayes carried Knox county by three votes; Thurman, Madison by eighteen.

With these exceptions Judge Thurman carried his counties by majorities ranging from 152 in Stark, and 208 in Scioto, the lowest, to 2665 in Franklin, and 2366 in Monroe, the highest majority he received in any two counties.

General Hayes carried Paulding by 95 majority, and Gallia by 99, Ashtabula by 3684, Lorain by 2288, the lowest and largest majorities.

The twelve counties of the Western Reserve give Hayes a majority of 19,961, rather less than the proportionate majority it used to give against General Jackson during his administration.—*Columbus (Ohio) Statesman.*

ENGINEERING IN FRANCE.—Immense works have just been begun in the south of France for rendering the Rhone navigable from Arles to the sea. First of all large sand banks, which stretch over a distance of more than three miles, and now permanently block up the river, have to be removed. Then the Canal St. Louis must be carried along about two miles further, a lock erected at its mouth, while a basin and port have to be constructed at other points. The cost of this undertaking is stated at eight millions of francs. In the same province they had also begun draining the marshes and improving the state of the Camargue—a sort of island formed by the two branches of the Rhone—when the cholera breaking out amongst the workmen, they were dispersed.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—An undergraduate of Cambridge informs the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the Whewell Hostel at Trinity College is rapidly approaching completion. The fine new chapel of St. John's College will be opened at some time during the May term. The first University select preacher is Rev. J. R. Woodford, M. A., of Pembroke College. Some vexed questions will probably be settled the ensuing term. It is likely that less composition in verse will be hereafter required in the Classical Tripos, and that magnetism and electricity will be added to the list of subjects for the Mathematical Tripos. The ladies are warned of a little unfriendly legislation The correspondent says:—"As to the ladies, they have, since the restoration of St. Mary's, had the best seats in the church, and both M. A.'s and persons *in statu pupillari* are often very much put about for room; a syndicate has reported somewhat unfriendly as to the ladies, and for the future it is proposed to give them a different set of seats, so that those for whom the service is especially intended will not be the last persons considered." Very ungallant, but very reasonable!

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The walnut and hickory-nut crop is very abundant this season in Ohio.

—Judy has discovered that the height of the season is never in the depth of winter.

—Mr. Wilkie Collins is writing a new serial for *All the Year Round*.

—Mr. James Hannay is about to become the editor of one of the many English magazines.

—The author of "Margaret and Her Bridesmaids" is about to publish a new novel entitled "Three Wives."

—Mr. T. W. Robertson, the dramatist, has produced a new play, *For Love*, which is not considered a success.

—Mr. Charles Darwin will shortly publish a volume upon "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication."

—The Flathead and other Indian tribes of Montana threaten an outbreak. They have been attacked with a small-pox.

—An exchange queries whether a young lady of eighteen springs ought not to have a fine waterfall.

—A salt spring has been discovered in Summit county, Colorado, which is said to yield one thousand barrels of saline water a day.

—Central Illinois is parched up by the continued droughts. The farmers were busy digging for water, but with little success.

—John D. Drake, of the Tremont House, in Chicago, takes the place of General Blair as Pacific Railroad Commissioner.

—Adrian College, in Michigan, is said to be prospering. But what of a college in a State which has such a noble university?

—Green Bay, Wisconsin, is putting down the Nicolson pavement, and building a court house, to cost $50,000.

—A Fair for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers is being organized in Chicago.

—The dram shops of St. Louis received over $100,000 in September, according to their own returns.

—Carl Benson, in an excellent pamphlet on "The Interference Theory of Government," aptly dubs prohibitory liquor laws "aquarian legislation."

—A society for the educational advancement of the freedmen has been formed in Zanesville, Ohio, by the negroes.

—The Chicago *Republican* of the 23d devotes thirteen columns to proceedings of Councils. Chicago must need a vast amount of governing.

—Pickpockets were troublesome at the recent wedding of General Forsyth and a daughter of ex-Governor Dennison, in Columbus, Ohio.

—The Countess Paula von Kollonitz, late lady-in-waiting to the Empress Carlotta, is about to publish a work entitled "The Court of Mexico."

—The polograph manuscript, one of La Fontaine's fables, "L'Huitre et les Plaideures," was lately sold in France for one hundred and fifty francs.

—Mr. Whyte Melville's novel of "White Rose," which has been one of the features of the *Fortnightly Review*, is about to be published in three volumes.

—Mr. Swinburne's forthcoming volume, "William Blake, Artist and Poet," will contain a number of illustrations in colors, from original drawings painted by Blake and his wife.

—The Christmas number of *All the Year Round*, which is to be ready two weeks in advance of its date in England, will not be the mere patchwork of former years, but the exclusive writing of two hands—Mr. Wilkie Collins and Mr. Dickens himself.

—A statue was recently raised to the memory of Camoens at Lisbon with great pomp and ceremony. Where, asks an English paragraphist, is the tercentenary statue of our great poet? and where, by the way, the £1800 subscribed by the members of the committee so unfairly overthrown? The same question, as regards sundry sums of money, apply equally well to a number of monumental projects in this country, and the answer would probably be the same—none at all.

—Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, of Edinburgh, announce a Roxburgh edition of the Waverly Novels, to be completed in forty-eight volumes, each of which will contain two steel engravings, and between thirty and forty woodcuts, the total number of the latter in the series being sixteen hundred and fifty, drawn by some of the best artists, and including the objects of an antiquarian kind collected by Scott at Abbotsford, to illustrate the historical events and personages of his works.

—Mr. W. W. Skeat is about to edit, for the Early English Text Society, an Alliterative Romance of Alexander, the existence of which was first pointed out by Sir F. Madden, in a note to Warton's "History of English Poetry," and which he believed was written by the poet William, who translated and shortened the French romance of "Guillaume de Palerne," edited by Sir F. Madden for the Roxburge Club, under the title of "William and the Werwolf." Mr. Skeat likewise inclines to this belief, saying that it would puzzle any one to get more Werwolf phrases into a page. He will soon include this Alexander Romance in his edition of "William of Palerne" for the Extra Series of the society in question. The manuscript which he proposes to print, and which is now in the Bodleian Library, belongs to about the middle of the fifteenth century, a century or so later than the composition of the poem, which is unfortunately incomplete. Mr. Skeat will also reedit for the same printing club Sir F. Madden's "Havelok the Dane."

—The prospectus of the projected Chaucer Society, which is in a fair way of formation in England, has been issued by Mr. Frederick J. Furnivall, who states that one of its objects is to let the lovers and students of this "Morning star of English song" see how far the best unprinted manuscripts of his works differ from the printed texts. It will deal with the works of no other man, except so far as may be found necessary for the illustration of Chaucer, and will dissolve as soon as all the good manuscripts of his works, and all matter wanted for their illustration, are in type. It is proposed to begin with "The Canterbury Tales," and to give, in parallel columns, six of the best unprinted manuscripts known, which will probably be the Landsdowne in the British Museum, the best Ashburnham or Sloane, the Ellesmere, the Heugurt, and the two best at Oxford and Cambridge. If three hundred subscribers shall join the Society, six of the next best manuscripts will be issued in another quarto. The Society will begin its work on the 1st of January, 1868, the yearly subscription being two guineas. Professor Child, of Harvard, has given fifty pounds to start the enterprise.

A BRIDGE PROJECT.—A Naples paper says there is talk of building a bridge from Cape Guaziri, in Sicily, to Cape Pizzo, in Calabria. An English engineer, after careful study, has declared that it can be done.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, November 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, November 23
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, November 30
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30
To London.....105 To London.....35
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....40
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7] or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1245 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie
STAR OF THE UNION, 1073 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 15, south Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port November 2.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 15 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 13

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 512 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 15 South Wharves.
Through bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
RENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWE
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, November 12, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, 11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the South-west.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 191 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of Westerstedt's Patent Metallic Composition for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins; Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.
3 6] No. 102 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 1

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANALAS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. MONDAY, September 30, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:45 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawis a Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:05 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:00 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:10 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:30 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accomodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:40 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 9:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10, A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:00 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 5:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of I. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLL'S, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
M. ELLIS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branch as at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before the departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Seventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	8:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	7:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:20 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:30 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:45 A. M.
Sunday Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	2:40 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. connect at Irvineton at 5:40 A. M. and Oil City at 8:35 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1] General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:30 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 10:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2:45 P.M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5:30 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05, and 8:40 P. M.
2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:50 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:30 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1] No. 105 S. Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfol

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Elections occur next Tuesday in thirteen States. New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Maryland choose State officers. The following are the candidates in New York:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
Secretary of State	J. R. McKean.	H. A. Nelson.
Comptroller	Thos. Hillhouse.	Wm. F. Allen.
Treasurer	T. B. Gates.	Wm. H. Bristol.
Attorney-General	J. M. Vanlcott.	M. B Champlain
St. Eng. & Surv'or	A. C. Powell.	V. R. Richmond
Canal Commis'er	J. M. Hammond.	John D. Fay.
Inspec St. Prisons	G. De La Matyr.	Solomon Scheu.
Judge Ct Appeals	Charles Mason.	Martin Grover.

The vote of the State for the last seven years has been as follows:—

1860...Lincoln's majority.....58,136
1861...Republican majority.....107,249
1862...Seymour (Dem.) majority.....10,752
1863...Depew, Secretary of State (Rep).....27,405
1864...Fenton's majority.....8,293
1864...Lincoln's majority.....6,749
1 65...Barlow, Secretary of State (Rep).....27,857
18 6...Fenton's majority.....13,789

TOTAL VOTE.

1860...For President.....675,156
1861...For Secretary of State.....483,979
1862...For Governor.....602,544
1863...For Secretary of State.....597,289
1864...For President.....730,721
1865...For State Officers.....574,253
1866...For Governor.....719,365

Both branches of the Legislature are to be chosen, and the Senate elected will participate in the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Morgan.

The following are the candidates in Massachusetts, the entire Republican State ticket having been nominated:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
Governor	Alex. H. Bullock.	J. Quincy Adams.
Lt.-Governor	William Claflin.	George M. Stearns.
Sec. of State	Oliver Warner.	Chas. Brimblecom.
Treasurer	Jacob H. Loud.	Henry Arnold.
Auditor	Henry S. Briggs	A. F. Devereux.
At.-General	Charles Allen.	Wm. C. Endicott

The vote in Massachuse ts since 1865 has been as follows:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
1863	70,485	29,207
1864	126,281	49,140
1865	69,972	21,245
1866	91,980	26,274

Massachusetts likewise elects councillors and members of the Legislature, on Tuesday.

There are indications that there will be considerable Republican bolting, owing to the prohibition question.

The following are the candidates in Wisconsin, all of the present Republican candidates having been renominated, with the exception of the Superintendent of Public Instruction:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
Governor	L. Fairchild.	John J. Tallmadge.
Lt. Governor	W. Spooner	Gilbert L. Park.
Sec. of State	T. S. Allen.	Emil Rothe.
State Treasurer	W. E. Smith.	Peter Rupp.
Atty.-General	C. R. Gill.	L. P. Wetherby.
P'k Comptroller	J. R. Rusk.	R. J. Harney.
Sup't. Pub. Inst'n	A. J. Craig.	Lyman C. Draper.
State Prison Com.	H. Cordier.	Ole Heg.

A State Legislature is likewise to be chosen, which will appoint a successor to Senator Doolittle, whose term expires in March, 1869. The vote of Wisconsin for the past few years has been as follows:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
1863	79,059	55,218
1864	86,110	65,884
1865	58,332	40,350
1866	79,323	55,416

The following are the names of the candidates to be voted for in Minnesota:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
Governor	Wm. R. Marshall.	C. E. Flandrau.
Lieut.-Governor	C. H. Armstrong.	Arba K. Maynard.
Secretary of State	Henry C. Rogers.	Amos Cogswell.
Treasurer	Emil Munch.	John Friedrich.
Attor'y-General	F. R. E. Cornell.	A. G. Chatfield.

A new Legislature is to be chosen, which will elect a United States Senator in place of Mr. Ramsey, whose term expires in 1869. An amendment to the Constitution striking out the word "white," is also to be voted upon. The vote of Minnesota, since 1863, has stood as follows:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
1863	19,515	12,722
1864	25,060	17,375
1865	13,842	15 775
1866	25,983	17,318

The following are the Republican candidates in Maryland:—

Governor—Hugh Lennox Bond, of Baltimore.
Attorney-General—H. H. Goldsborough, of Talbot.
Comptroller of Treasury—Frederick Schley, of Frederick.
Superintendent Labor and Agriculture—Capt. Randolph Jones, of St. Mary's.
Clerk Court of Appeals—W. L. W. Seabrook, of Anne Arundel.

Colonel Bowie heads the Democratic ticket. A Legislature is to be chosen which will elect a United States Senator in place of Reverdy Johnson, whose term expires in 1869. The vote of Maryland has been as follows since 1864:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
1864	50,174	29,690
1865. No general election.		
1866	27,351	40,264

New Jersey is to vote for members of the Legislature. The present General Assembly stands as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*
Republicans	13	33
Democrats	8	27

Republican majority on joint ballot, 11.

Kansas elects a new Legislature, and votes upon an amendment striking the word "white" from the Constitution. Female suffrage is also involved in the election as a side issue.

The vote of the State for the past few years has been as follows:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
1861	16,441	3,691
1865. No general election.		
1866	19,370	8,151

Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri vote for county and other local officers on Tuesday.

AQUATICS.

The Mekiel-Coulter Race—A Fine Day and Smooth Course—Henry Coulter Wins the Race—Time, Forty-one Minutes Fifty Seconds—Mekiel Will Challenge Coulter for Another Trial.

The sculling contest between Henry Coulter, of Allegheny city, and John Mekiel, of Cold Springs, New York, for a purse of two thousand dollars, took place yesterday afternoon over the upper Monongahela course. The day was beautiful, and the water was as smooth and calm as could be wished. As early as one o'clock parties commenced leaving the city for Glenwood, and at three o'clock, the time announced for the start, the banks on each side of the river were lined with spectators. Every conceivable vehicle to transport passengers to and from the grounds was pressed into service, and large crowds of persons walked the entire distance. The Brownsville packet Elector, with one barge in tow, left her wharf at two o'clock, with about one thousand excursionists for the scene of the race, and was anchored during the race about two hundred yards below the starting point. All manner of water craft dotted the river along the entire length of the course, and as much interest was manifested in the result as there was in the Hamill-Brown race last May.

There was a great amount of betting on the result, but in small sums, Coulter generally being the favorite, although some sanguine men backed Mekiel at five to three. Both men were in excellent condition, and the course was all that could be desired. There were many bets on time, which the knowing ones eagerly took.

About three o'clock Coulter appeared in his shell at the starting point, opposite Haberman & Co.'s coal tipple, accompanied by the Xanthe Club four oared boat New York. Coulter was dressed in red tights and light pink shirt, and weighed one hundred and seventy-one pounds. Coulter's boat was built by Elliott, of Greenpoint, New York, and was thirty-two feet long, thirteen inches wide, and weighed forty-five pounds. Mekiel soon after put in his appearance, dressed in white tights and dark pink shirt, with his head bandaged *a la* Brown. He weighed one hundred and forty-two pounds, and pulled in a boat manufactured of paper.

But a few minutes were lost in getting into position, and at twenty minutes before four o'clock, Referee White asked "Are you ready," and receiving an affirmative reply, gave the word "Go." Like an arrow from the bow, Mekiel started off, gaining about two lengths at the out-set. Coulter pilled his oars mechanically, and Mekiel kept up his best efforts for nearly a mile, outling a long, graceful stroke. Coulter, who pulls a long, vigorous, but scarcely graceful stroke, put on steam when within a mile of the buoy, and rapidly closed the gap between him and Mekiel, the latter being somewhat embarrassed in his course by a boy in a skiff getting in his way. Coulter obtained the lead when nearing the buoy, and while he was turning it, Mekiel, who had kept too close, was compelled to stop rowing until Coulter had made the turn. On straightening up, Coulter led about three lengths, which he increased to seven on the crossing score. The pulling on the home-stretch was admirable, both men, while not so vigorous as at the start, using their best endeavors to make time. Coulter won the race in forty-one minutes and fifty seconds, being one minute and four seconds longer than the time made by Jimmy Hamill, in his race with Josh Ward. Mekeil's time was forty-two minutes and one second.

The officers of the race were:—Referee, W. J. White; Judges, for Coulter, William Nelson and Ira O'Harrington; for Mekiel, James Scott and John Hamill. Everything passed off pleasantly, and everybody was satisfied with the manner in which the race was conducted.

Upon the termination of the race Coulter's friends were very enthusiastic, and in the exuberance of their spirits demanded of their hero that he should row Hamill for the championship. Coulter has proved himself a first-class oarsman, although his time yesterday was not so good as in the race with Jackson, and there are many who believe that he will give Hamill a tough pull for the championship next spring, as aquatic sports for this year are at a close. The champion has announced that he will be prepared to row all comers next season, and Coulter will probably be his first competitor.

While Mekiel is satisfied that Coulter was too much for him yesterday, he inclines to the opinion that he can defeat him in another race, and to that end he proposes to challenge Coulter for a trial on the Hudson in the spring, for a purse of two or three thousand dollars. He says he has accommodated Coulter by rowing on his waters, and he will ask for a similar courtesy, which, we doubt not, Coulter will grant.

A number of Coulter's friends and admirers of Mekiel met last night at Alexander Murray's, Market street, when a general expression was had of the gentlemanly behavior of Mekiel, and a proposition was made to present him with a substantial token of esteem. Referee White started a subscription with $25; Chief of Police Scott put down $10; Alexander Murray, $25; Henry Coulter, the winner, $50; Coulter's father, $10; David Lewis, $10; C. M. Colvin, of the New York *Clipper*, $10; and a number of others different sums, the whole amounting to near four hundred dollars. This sum, we learn, was still further increased, and we doubt not Mr. Mekiel will have no cause to feel any regret at his trip to Pittsburg.—*Pittsburg Commercial*, 31st ult.

Authorship of the National Banking System

In December, 1864, Hon. S. P. Chase wrote the following letter to John Williams, Esq., Editor of the *Iron Age*, New York, in relation to the authorship of the National Banking System:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1864.—Dear Sir:—I have read the article you were kind enough to send me, and found it very interesting. The subject of a national currency has long—indeed, from the organization of the Government—engaged the thoughts of reflecting men. I do not know that the suggestion of a national currency, founded on securities, and substituted for State bank currency, was ever broached before the date of your article.

I never saw any such suggestion that I remember; nor, indeed, did I ever know of your article until I received it a few days since from you. There are certainly some striking coincidences between some of the expressions and some provisions of the National Banking law. They are fresh instances of the common fact that two minds in personal agreement on the same subject will often use expressions almost identical.

I never claimed any originality in respect to the National Banking law for myself. It was discussed by many before me. Providence offered me an opportunity of securing a national currency for the whole country, and I seized it. This I thought my duty, and claim no merit for having performed it. Yours truly,

S. P. CHASE.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14

PATENT BOOK CARRIERS

AND

LUNCH BOOKS.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

4 10 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,

RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp

FAMILY FLOUR.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN ROME

The Papal Troops to Attack Garibaldi To day.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 1—3 P. M.—The French troops on their arrival in Rome were received in silence.

The Papal troops will attack the Garibaldians to-day.

BOLD SMUGGLING OPERATION

Strange Vessel Off Wilmington, N.C.

Contest with a U. S. Revenue Officer.

Three of the Smugglers Drowned

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A letter received this morning from an Inspector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C., dated Oct. 30, states that on the day previous a vessel was observed standing out from shore at Masonborough, off Wilmington, from which a small boat was lowered. Upon this the Inspector took a boat to watch the strange craft; those in the ship's boat, finding they were discovered, went in another direction, followed by the Inspector in his boat; the smugglers, seeing they could not land without being discovered, stopped and fired upon the revenue officer's boat.

The fire was returned, but without injury to either party. The two boats then came together, when one of the smugglers struck at the Inspector with an oar and bruised him badly. Another attempted to get into his boat, but in doing so the ship's boat was capsized, and several boxes of goods and the three smugglers all went to the bottom and were drowned. The smugglers were foreigners, speaking broken English; but nothing transpired as to who they were or what was the name of the vessel, which set sail immediately afterwards, and disappeared.

The Civil Rights Bill Repudiated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 1.—In the Court of General Sessions at Dover, on Tuesday last, in the case of the State vs. Moses Kash, it being proposed by the prosecuting officer to prevent the evidence of the complainant, Samuel Denny, a colored man, objection was made by Mr. Comegys, counsel for the defense, that the laws of Delaware do not permit colored testimony when there are competent white witnesses.

Chief Justice Gilpin ruled that the testimony be admitted, because he said it had been customary in his Court to permit prosecuting witnesses to testify, even if they were colored; but he gave as his opinion, from the bench, upon a point which could as well be settled now as at any other time, that the Civil Rights bill of Congress, so far as it assumed to regulate and control the admission or rejection of testimony in this State, which was regulated by the laws of the State, was inoperative and void.

Judge Woolton concurred and Judge Wales dissented. In case of a decision to this effect by the Court, an appeal to the Court above would doubtless be sustained.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Harvard University, has arrived here, to take steps to secure copyrights for his works.

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—An Ottawa despatch says General Doyle, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, has called on Richard McHaffey to undertake the task of forming a new Ministry out of the ranks of the Anti-Union party.

Fire in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Rutherford Park Hotel, near Boiling Springs, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $75,000.

OPERA CLASSES.

A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; BARDOU'S and other makes.

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,

11 1 fmwlmrp NO. 728 CHESNUT ST.

VERY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF OPERA GLASSES AT

J. W. QUEEN & CO.'S,

10 26 mwflmrp NO. 924 CHESNUT ST.

FURNITURE.

JOHN A. BAUER & SON

Have now on hand a large assortment of

ELEGANT AND WELL-MADE

FURNITURE,

Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.

NO. 253 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 28 mwf 3m Above Spruce.

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 16 2m Two doors below Ninth. South Side.

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

Just Opened, a Full Assortment of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 3-PLY INGRAINS, AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.
COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.

J. T. DELACROIX,

NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES!

T. ELWOOD ZELL & CO.,

NOS. 17 AND 19 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA,

Have in Press and will publish October 31,

"AMONG THE INDIANS;"

OR, EIGHT YEARS IN THE FAR WEST.

With interesting Sketches of Salt Lake, the Mormons, and Montana, and a Map of Indian Localities.

BY HENRY A. BOLLER.

The long and intimate acquaintance of the author with his subject has enabled him to produce a thoroughly original and interesting work, giving a graphic and truthful description of the Home and Inner Life of the Indians, with interesting chapters on Salt Lake, and the exciting times in the first settlements of Montana, with an able review of the present Indian difficulties, their causes and remedy.

One handsome cloth 12mo. volume, 428 pages. $2 50. 10 26 stuth

TO RENT.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick Store, No. 804 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 130 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY DWELLING, Southwest corner of BROAD and FINE streets, with possession: in first-rate order. S. KINGSTON McCAY, 10 30 5t* No. 429 Walnut street.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD. 922 CHESNUT ST. THE MURPHEY HOUSE FURNISHING STORE. E. J. WILLIAMS. B. J. WOODWARD.

DRY GOODS.

PIM'S IRISH POPLINS.

FANCY STRIPE SILKS, $1 75.
FRENCH MERINOES FROM AUCTION.
HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1 00.
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS 90 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.

BLACK VELVET CLOTHS.
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTHS.
BLUE AND GREEN PLAID CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HUGUENOT CANTON FLANNELS.

ENGLISH CANTON FLANNELS.
SWANSKIN CANTON FLANNELS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HURON BLANKETS.

HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.

We have now in store a complete assortment of the celebrated HURON BLANKETS made expressly for our sales, which, for fineness of wool, size, weight and cheapness in price, excel any other Blanket in the market.

EIGHT HUNDRED PAIRS FINE BLANKETS, SLIGHTLY SOILED.

Some of these Blankets are the finest and largest goods made, were slightly soiled at the mill, and will be sold at about two-thirds of their original value.

All-wool Blankets, $3 00.
Large size Blankets, $4 00.
Fine Large Blankets, $5 00.
Very Fine Blankets, $6 00.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

PLAID CLOAKINGS.

BLUE AND GREEN.
SCARLET AND BLACK.
WHITE AND BLACK.
BLACK AND PURPLE.
GREEN AND BLACK.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

1 14 1J NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street. GIRARD ROW.

BLANKETS.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

10 15 tuf8trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET.

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 4ml

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY,

10 17 thfm 2m Between Arch and Race.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,

HATS, and

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 8 rp

FURNITURE.

WILLIAM WITTFELD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 3m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

JOHNSON & TINGLEY,

STOCK BROKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1867.

The firm of JOHNSON & TINGLEY is this dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. TINGLEY, JR., who will carry on the Stock Commission business, at No. 136 S. THIRD Street,

J. C. JOHNSON
C. TINGLEY, JR.

10 30 w f2t*